The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Church Rates Bill in the House of Commons.

The Holding of Public Meetings Authorized by the French Chambers.

Proposed Remonstrance Against Russia's Absorption of Poland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Passage of the Church Rates Abolition Bill in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 25.

The House of Commons last night passed the bill for the abolition of Church rates.

First Day of the Epsom Races.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 25.

The Epsom races commenced to-day.

Blueskin won the Metropolitan stakes, and *Clemence* was the winner of the Prince of Wales stakes.

FRANCE.

Passage of the Bill Concerning the Right of Public Meeting.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 25.

In the Corps Legislatif, the bill concerning the right of public meeting was passed.

The Corps Legislatif to-day adjourned until the 16th of April.

GERMANY.

Anti-Prussian Delegates from Wurtemburg to the Zollverein.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 25.

Wurtemburg has just chosen delegates to the Congress of the Zollverein, who are opposed to the policy of Prussia.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Proposed European Remonstrance Against the Absorption of Poland by Russia.

VIENNA, Wednesday, March 25.

The *New Free Presse*, in an editorial on the recent visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Germany, asserts that his object in going to Berlin was to hold a conference with the signers of the treaties of 1815, for the purpose of urging them to unite in a remonstrance against the absorption of the Kingdom of Poland by Russia, in violation of the terms of those treaties.

MISSOURI.

The Bribery Charges in the Legislature—Indian Troubles Anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 25.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against members of the Missouri Legislature and others, reported that no evidence could be procured to substantiate the charges.

The Senate had passed the bill authorizing the people of this city to determine by a two-thirds vote whether the City Government shall guarantee four millions of the Mississippi Bridge Company's bonds.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill for selling the road to the present Company. A Conference Committee was appointed to adjust the differences.

Western dispatches state that the heaviest snow-storm ever known in Southern Colorado and New-Mexico occurred there recently.

The report that the Navajo Indians had left the reservation, and gone back to their own home, is denied by their agents.

Some of the Western papers profess to believe that the bloodiest Indian war on record will be commenced about the middle of April.

MIKE McCOOLE yesterday sent a final deposit of $2,000 to New-York, to close the stakes for his fight with JOE COBURN.

Quartermaster THOMPSON advertises for material for the performance of service in the national cemeteries at Jefferson Barracks. There are seven thousand graves to be removed and trimmed, and a good deal of other work to be done.

Heavy rains have fallen here and throughout this region yesterday and to-day, accompanied by thunder and lightning. It is raining heavily now (9 P. M.) with a prospect of its steady continuance all night.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 25.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution was introduced appointing a committee to inquire into the conduct of Judge UNDERWOOD, President of that body. The resolution embodies a letter from JOHN HAUXHURST, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, published in this morning's papers, in which he states that Judge UNDERWOOD, in a conversation about raising means for the Republican Party, had said to him that if "we favored CHASE for President, Senator SPRAGUE would give $100,000 for the use of the party, and also that two men in the State would give $1,000 each for nominations to Congress."

As Judge UNDERWOOD was not present, the resolution was laid over until Wednesday next.

The disfranchisement question was again taken up and an amendment offered, disfranchising all who voted for secession candidates, &c. It was strongly opposed by several leading Republicans. They quoted private letters received from Messrs. STEVENS, SUMNER, WILSON, WASHBURNE, KELLY of Pennsylvania, and other prominent Radicals, advising against any further disfranchisement than was contained in the Reconstruction acts. No final action was taken.

The Avalanche Habeas Corpus Case at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 25.

Argument was continued in the *Avalanche Habeas Corpus* case to-day. Judge WALDRON will give a decision on Monday in the contested case growing out of the late county election, before the County Commissioners, wherein one NORTON disputed the election of HAYDEN, a freedman, as Constable of the 14th District, on the ground of HAYDEN's ineligibility according to the code, being of African descent and illegally elected under the Franchise law, which requires the Commissioners of Registration to be commissioned by the Governor. In the trial, it was proven by a number of witnesses that the Governor's signature was not written by Gov. BROWNLOW himself, but by another, NORTON's counsel maintaining that the Governor had no authority for delegating to another the use of his official signature.

Arrangements for the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 25.

A large number of delegates to the Republican National Convention have already secured accommodations at the different hotels. The headquarters of the New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Arkansas and Wisconsin delegations will be at the Sherman House; the headquarters of the Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New-Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and the National Committee will be at the Tremont House. The Convention promises to call forth the largest gathering ever assembled in this city.

At a meeting of the vessel-owners, last night, a resolution was adopted recommending all members of associations and other owners of grain-carrying vessels, to refuse to sign or allow their masters to sign any but the bill of lading used heretofore.

CONNECTICUT.

Opening of the Campaign—Mass-Meeting at Bridgeport—Speeches by Gens. Sickles and Pleasonton and Gov. Blair.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, March 25.

The campaign has opened in good earnest in Connecticut. One of the largest political meetings ever held in this town convened here to-night, in the largest hall which the place affords, but which was not half large enough, however, to accommodate all who sought entrance. Gen. NOBLE presided, and the speakers were Gen. SICKLES, of New-York; Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, and Gen. PLEASONTON. Many ladies were in attendance.

Gov. BLAIR first addressed the audience in a speech of an hour's length, in which he reviewed the course of the Republican Party, and defended the reconstruction policy of Congress, including impeachment, which last received the heartiest applause of any portion of the speech. However people of this country might differ on other subjects, they were agreed in one thing, and that was that the old Democratic Party, which was spotted all over with loyal blood, should never again rule this country.

Gen. SICKLES was greeted with tremendous cheers, by the audience, and spoke for about half an hour. He paid a glorious tribute to the patriotism and generosity of Mr. JEWELL, the Republican candidate for Governor, who at the outset of the war furnished him equipments for 3,000 men of his brigade without security for the payment, saying, that if the country was saved he would get his pay, and if it was not he did not want it. He reviewed the course of the Democratic Party during the war, and showed how it encouraged the rebellion, and added to the taxation about which it now groans so loudly. With reference to the course of the Republican Party toward the South, he said that so far from its being too harsh, it had been too lenient and magnanimous. The Republican policy of reconstruction rested on a loyal, and the Democratic policy on a disloyal basis. The one protected the poor people in the rights and privileges of manhood, while the other sought to restore the class privileges of aristocrats and rebels. He was glad to know that the people of Connecticut were not embarrassed in the present elections by local questions, but went into the contest on national issues alone. To vote for JEWELL would be to vote for GRANT, and the name of GRANT signified peace, security and honor for the country. With him in the Presidential chair, the South would cease its mad career of resistance to the will of the people as expressed by Congress, into which it had been misled by the President, in hope that the strong arm of Executive power would prevail. They already saw the fatal error into which they had been led, and were becoming convinced that the North is determined that the issues of the war shall be settled according to the principals of the war. He commended BUCHANAN to the Democracy as a candidate for the Presidency for his mode of saving the country at the outset of the rebellion was the same as theirs now, and consisted in letting the rebels have their own way. He alluded to Mayor HOFFMAN coming down here last week to talk to the people of Connecticut about economy, purity and legislative dignity, and recommended his hearers, if they wished to see a sample of honesty, culture and dignity, to get a photograph of HOFFMAN's constituents, the New-York Common Council. He closed by introducing his old comrade, Gen. PLEASONTON, who made a brief and pointed speech, which was high applauded.

After the meeting Post No. 3 of the Grand Army of the Republic gave Gens. SICKLES and PLEASONTON a serenade at the Sterling House, and fired a Major-General's salute of thirteen guns. Capt. MIDDLEBROOK, of the *Standard*, presented an address in behalf of 200 members of the Grand Army in this city, and appropriate responses were made by Gens. SICKLES and PLEASONTON. The Republicans of Bridgeport, who had 50 majority last year out of nearly 3,000 votes, are confident of increasing it largely at the coming election.

Senator DOOLITTLE speaks to the Democrats here to-morrow night.

Republican Mass Meeting at New-Haven.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, March 25.

A great Republican mass meeting was held at Music Hall, this evening. The hall was packed, and hundreds went away unable to get seats.

Hon. N. D. SPERRY presided. Addresses were made by Mr. Sperry, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Senator William Williams, of Indiana; Major James Haggerty, of New-York, and Hon. John A. Foote, brother of the late Rear-Admiral Foote. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Daring Bank Robbery at North Scituate, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I, Wednesday, March 25.

Last night four men hired a carriage in this city, drove to North Scituate, ten miles distant, went to the house of ALBERT HUBBARD, Cashier of the Scituate National Bank, entered the bedchamber, and, after binding and gagging the Cashier and his wife, took the keys of the bank and went away. It appears, however, that they were unable to open the bank vault, so they returned to the house and carried the Cashier with them back to the bank, and compelled him to open the vault, which they robbed of about $25,000 in bills and bonds, besides valuable papers deposited with the bank. The robbers then returned to Providence, and soon disappeared, taking the train for Boston about 4:30 o'clock A. M. The capital of the bank is $56,000.

The Kansas Republican Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 25.

The Republican State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka to-day. JOHN P. BURRIS, of Johnson County, was chosen President, and delegates were elected to the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were adopted favoring Gen. GRANT for President and Senator POMEROY as the first choice for Vice-President; thanking Secretary STANTON for his course and Congress for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, and calling on the Senate to proceed without unnecessary delay to his trial; favoring the payment of the National Debt, but declaring that paying it in greenbacks has no friends in Kansas.

Fire at Lacrosse, Wis.—Loss $150,000.

LACROSSE, Wis., Wednesday, March 25.

A fire this morning burned several buildings on Main-street, between Second and Third. The sufferers are H. D. Williams, A. A. Stevens, Bardy & Thomas, A. G. Way, George E. Stanly, W. H. Anderson, Ross & Strong, Baw, Jacob & Brother and others. The total loss is estimated at $150,000.

The New-Jersey Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 25.

The House has passed the bill withdrawing the consent of New-Jersey to the ratification of the fourteenth article of the Constitution over the veto of the Governor.

The Governor has vetoed the bill repealing the Sunset law.

A joint meeting was held, when a few Commissioners of Deeds were appointed, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday next.

The General Railroad bill was lost by a vote of 5 to 11 upon a reconsideration in the Senate.

The Legislature of British Columbia—The Governor's Message.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 25.

The Legislature of British Columbia opened at New Westminster, March 21. The Governor's message congratulates the country upon the great improvements of the past year, and favors Victoria for the seat of government. He desires the Legislature to vote on this question at an early day.

Accounts from the wrecks of the ships *Fanny* and *Rosala*, state that both will be a total loss.

The whaleship *Lydia*, with 50 barrels of oil, and the *Gen. Scott* and *Gayhead*, each with 100 barrels, were reported off Marquerica Point, Lower California, Feb. 7.

Mexican Affairs on the Pacific Coast—Escape of Gen. Vego.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 24.

Letters from Mexico by the steamship *Golden City* state that Gen. PLACEDO VEGO had been allowed the liberty of parole, and while *en route* to the City of Mexico escaped, and reached the coast, where he got on a small vessel and arrived at San Blas, where he placed himself under the protection of Gen. LASADO.

CORONA has dispatched troops from Guadalajara to the assistance of Gen. ALVAREZ, in putting down JIMINEZ. He has also sent troops to Mazatlan, to aid Gov. RUBI in bringing Gen. MARTINEZ to terms.

An Earthquake at San Francisco—Gen. Grant for President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 24.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here to-day, causing considerable excitement, but no damage ensued.

The Union primary election yesterday resulted in the choice of delegates to the State Convention favorable to Gen. GRANT for President.

Honolulu dates to March 7 have been received.

The United States steamer *Lackawanna* had sailed for San Francisco. The commercial news is unimportant.

The Steamship Alexandria Burned at City Point.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 25.

The steamship *Alexandria*, from Philadelphia with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Richmond, was burned at her wharf at City Point this morning. The ship and cargo are a total loss.

Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The day calendar for March 26 contains Nos. 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17½, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 6.

Gen. Butler on Impeachment—The Financial Policy and His Own Sagacity.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1868.

MY DEAR ——: I thank you for your kind note giving me an encouraging word upon the subject of impeachment. I think the great cause in which the American people bring to justice their Chief Executive will go on with celerity, dignity and impartiality. We all hope that justice will be done the accused, and the encroachments of executive power receive a check now much needed.

The impeachment of Assistant Justice CHASE, though unsuccessful, and Justices ADDISON and SHIPPEN in Pennsylvania, and Judge PRESCOTT in Massachusetts, in the earlier part of the present century, gave urbanity and propriety of conduct to the judiciary of the country, and thereby stability. The teachings of those proceedings are not lost to this day. So this trial, whatever may be its results, will give a check for generations to the encroachments of executive power, which have been going on since the formation of the Government.

I was aware, before I heard from you, that you and other gentlemen in the district for whose opinion I entertained high respect, did not agree with me in my expressed views on finance. I grieved that at first there was an acerbity of opinion which did not credit me with integrity of purpose or fidelity to the interests which I represent as a delegate from a district holding large quantities of United States securities. If that bitterness has not passed away it will do so when the effect of my financial propositions and their utterance shall come to be understood. I foresaw, or thought I did, last Summer, that the country, struggling under a burden of debt and taxation, oppressive beyond those which ever taxed any other nation, would be easily imposed upon by any appeal made to prejudice, even to repudiation of that debt, to get rid of the taxation, especially if it could be shown that there was in it any element of irregularity and injustice, either apparent or real. I saw that the Democratic Party of the country in the great West was being marshaled under Mr. PENDLETON upon the proposition that the Government should issue a sufficient number, say two thousand millions, of legal tenders, greenbacks, to pay its entire interest-bearing indebtedness, upon the plea that that being the money of the people it was good enough for the bondholders. I sought for a counter proposition which should take out all seeming and actual wrong from the public debt and be just as well to the bondholders, the creditor, as to the people, the debtor.

The law under which the Five-twenty bonds were issued clearly allowed them to be paid in greenbacks at the option of the Government, after five years. I therefore proposed they should so be paid, but not by issuing greenbacks for that purpose and thus depreciating their values, but by offering a new loan at a low rate of interest on a long time, or which might be made taxable and a desirable security because of its permanency, on which the currency already issued might be borrowed by the Government, and its interest-bearing securities at high rates paid off according to their tenor,—the practical effect of which would be that the holder would exchange his bonds becoming due for this long loan, and thus the country be relieved from oppressive taxation to pay the interest, and the bondholder saved from the danger of repudiation.

This I advocated in the interest of my constituents and the Republican Party, because nine-tenths of all the bonds were held east of a meridian drawn through Lake Ontario, and three-fourths of all the votes on which the party must rely were west of that meridian where there were no bonds. If, therefore, to save the bondholders of the Eastern portion of the United States in not only their legal rights but in what they claim their equitable ones, the Republican Party in Congress had pledged itself to a payment in gold of the 5-20 bonds, how could they have held their voters West to vote to tax themselves to pay the Eastern bondholders for what they, whether rightly or wrongly, deemed an unjust burden? To prevent this committal of the Republican Party, I published my views in the Summer at the risk of a little more personal obloquy and calling hard names which hurt nobody.

The fact that the Republican Party of Congress is divided on this question, with a majority holding my views, that the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, have in their Republican State Conventions adopted my views in spirit and in letter, *has demonstrated their wisdom, and forms the only safe basis on which we can go into the next Presidential canvass.*

Let me say to you that so far from being a repudiator of the national debt, the financial views I have put forth are the only breakwater between repudiation and the bondholder, and whoever knows all these facts as I know them, and does not see it, is as blind as a mole and would be fitly represented here by a dormouse. Within a year this will all be apparent, and when everybody agrees to it each will wonder they had not seen it before.

I am so accustomed to have my political views accepted by my party and the country from eight to eighteen months after date, that premature clamor about them is but little annoyance.

I advocated the emancipation of the negroes in August, 1861. They began to be emancipated in September, 1862, and were finally proclaimed so in January, 1863. I armed the blacks in August, 1862. The Government adopted the policy in the Summer of 1865. I declared for impartial suffrage in the Summer of 1866; it became the creed of the party in the Spring of 1867. I insisted on the necessity of impeachment in the Fall of 1866. I am now managing the trial of the President in the Spring of 1868, and therefore have not time to write you a longer letter or more elaborate.

You are at liberty to make such use as you like of this note, and believe me, yours truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, expressing indignation at the course of the President in opposition to Congress, and thanking Congress for the stand it has taken; also thanking Gen. CANBY and the officers under his command for their fearlessness in carrying out the Reconstruction laws.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected to their reception, on the grounds that, being addressed to the Senate, that body being also the High Court of Impeachment having this matter under consideration, could not properly receive such a communication.

The Chair put the question on receiving it, and it was received.

UNLAWFUL USE OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, recommended the indefinite postponement of the Senate bill forbidding the unlawful use of public moneys, on the ground that a House bill had been passed on the same subject, which was agreed to. He reported favorably the House bill named, which was ordered to be printed.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably the bill in regard to the rights of married women in the District of Columbia.

IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution that the presiding officer be authorized to admit to a seat on the floor the reporter of the New-York Associated Press, during the trial of the impeachment. He said he had been informed that the Associated Press contemplated sending as full a report of the trial as possible, and it was important to the public that it should be accurate in regard to the testimony, &c., which would be imperfectly heard from the gallery. He therefore thought it very desirable.

At the suggestion of Mr. HOWE the resolution was laid over.

ALABAMA.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to provide for a temporary and provisional government for Alabama. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Constitution submitted for ratification Feb. 4 is declared to be the fundamental law for a provisional government, and the officers then elected shall qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duty. The Governor may thereafter convene the Legislature chosen at said election; and the Legislature is empowered to resubmit said Constitution, proposed by itself, with or without amendments, to the qualified electors of Alabama for ratification, at such time as it may designate. Whenever a majority vote shall have ratified the Constitution so submitted, and the Legislature shall have ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the fourteenth article, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for approval. The District Commanders are required to furnish all necessary aid in enforcing these provisions, and the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, is continued in force as modified thereby until the State shall be restored to representation.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the bill in regard to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the bill. He said it was an anomalous thing that the United States should be called upon to build so many of these railroads, which then belonged, not to the United States, but to gigantic corporations, controlling the finances and the politics of the sections through which the roads were built. He complained that the West was unduly represented on the Public Lands Committee. He was totally opposed to these subsidies; but if they must be given, he hoped they would be confined to grants of lands.

Mr. HARLAN then took the floor in support of the bill.

THE SENATE STANDING RULES.

Before his remarks were concluded, at the expiration of the morning hour, the President announced the special order—the report of the Standing Committee on Rules.

Mr. HOWARD moved to lay it aside, to proceed with the pending bill.

Mr. ANTHONY called for the yeas and nays, urging the importance of considering the rules, already too long postponed; and Mr. HOWARD's motion was not agreed to.

The report was then taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the thirtieth rule, providing that no amendment, proposing additional appropriations shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, &c., by striking out the words "proposing additional appropriations," and the word "general." He explained the object to be to prevent loading appropriation bills with general provisions of legislation, as had often been done, after they have been reported by the Committee, which he thought productive of injury to the public interests.

Mr. SHERMAN said that circumstances might arise making it necessary for the Senate to assert its power over the report of a committee that had not been sufficiently considered. He therefore thought the amendment should not be made.

Mr. GRIMES asked whether if a House Appropriation bill came here containing general legislation, it could be amended under this amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the provision, taken in connection with a subsequent clause of the rule, providing that all amendments to appropriation bills shall be first considered by the Committee, was sufficient.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONNESS called attention to the 54th rule, providing that resolutions of inquiry shall be first referred to the appropriate committee to report as to the expense involved. He thought it improper.

Mr. ANTHONY said that frequently such resolutions passed through unnoticed, which involved considerable expense.

Mr. HOWARD moved to strike out the rule. He thought resolutions would often be smothered in committee. It was an anomaly in legislation to deprive Senators of the right of calling for information.

Mr. GRIMES said Senators could still call for any proper information by a majority vote, leaving the rule as it stands.

Mr. DAVIS said there never was a man who had committed greater abuses than a certain head of a department who had been called the Carnot of the late war.

Mr. HENDRICKS—(He sounded the "t" in Carnot,) *Carnot*, pronouncing it "Carno."

Mr. DAVIS—No, Sir—Carnot. [Laughter.]

Some one asked where he got his authority.

Mr. DAVIS said from French history. [Laughter.] He proceeded to say that the infamous Secretary at the head of the War Department had disregarded a resolution of inquiry offered by him two month ago, as he disregarded every other obligation that ought to be sacred, when it did not accord with his will and pleasure.

Mr. CONNESS suggested the Senators calling upon the other Secretary of War for the information. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS said the other Secretary was tied up by the influence of the honorable Senator and his associates, [laughter;] otherwise the information would doubtless have been furnished long ago. He was opposed to the rule, and on this point he was happy to agree with his ancient friend from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD.) [Laughter.]

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that if he or the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) ever arrived at the degree of infamy in history that will belong to the Secretary of War they would both stand better than they do.

Mr. DAVIS—Well, the Lord help us then! [Laughter.]

Mr. FESSENDEN continued, saying that the resolution of inquiry offered by the Senator was the best possible illustration of the necessity for the rule in question, calling, as it did, for information that it would take a long time to furnish. He thought the rule would save considerable unnecessary trouble and expense.

Mr. DAVIS had been assured by one of the most efficient officers in the Department that the information could have been given in a very short time, and he believed it would have demonstrated inefficiency in that Department.

Mr. CONNESS made a few remarks on the subject of the rule, in the course of which he intimated that the heads of departments might evade giving information.

Mr. FESSENDEN repelled the idea.

Mr. CONNESS said they knew that there was a certain amount of elasticity of conscience to allow of such things.

Mr. FESSENDEN would not plead guilty to any elasticity of conscience. The Senator could speak from his own experience.

Mr. CONNESS—I have never had any experience as the head of a department; therefore I cannot speak from my own experience.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The Senator can speak from his elasticity perhaps.

Mr. CONNESS replied that if the Senator lacked anything at all it was elasticity. He proceeded to say he knew the Senator from Kentucky would not impute anything wrong to those gentlemen at the head of that Department.

Mr. DAVIS would not cast any imputation upon either of the Secretaries, and he assured the Senator that he had no feelings toward either but those of repugnance. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNESS said they were aware that the real Secretary of War was disliked very much by the Senator, who innately disliked pretenders also, and therefore could not have much regard for the Secretary *ad interim*.

Some Senators—*Ad outerim*. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNESS continued, relating incidents of prompt action by Mr. STANTON in the matter of frauds upon the Government, and praising highly the fearlessness exhibited by him in dealing out immediate punishment. He (CONNESS) had no doubt that if DAVIS had been familiar with the circumstances he would not have condemned the Secretary. He had had frequent opportunities of intercourse with the Secretary of War, whose rectitude and justice had always excited his admiration. Where other men would have faltered he had crushed those who had been committing frauds upon the Government.

Mr. ANTHONY urged immediate action upon the rule.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought the rule struck at a valuable principle. He believed the Departments were managed with integrity, as said by the Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN,) and he had no doubt it was greatly due to their being subject to investigation by the representatives of the people which would be interfered with by the rule.

The motion of Mr. HOWARD to strike out the 54th rule was agreed to, and the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the vote by which the Army Appropriation bill was passed was reconsidered, and the bill again referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the President's veto of the bill to amend the Judiciary act of 1789. The message was read.

Mr. DAVIS asked that the consideration be postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock, reminding them that no opportunity had been given for debate, the bill having been passed after an Executive session, on the day when it was up in his absence, though he had waited until 5 o'clock to express his opposition to it. He had not as yet had an opportunity to investigate in regard to it.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked to have it postponed. He, too, had had no opportunity to consider the very important measure which had passed the Senate under the unusual circumstances, from which attention had not been called to it. It was understood that the Supreme Court had declined to take action on a bill now before it until the will of Congress on this bill had been expressed. If that was so, it was unnecessary to hurry the passage of the bill, and the only question was whether sufficient time would be given to examine this the same as other important measures.

Mr. WILLIAMS reminded them that from the impending trial there was very little time in which to consider bills. This bill simply involved the repeal of an act passed last year, giving appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, a matter clearly within the sphere of Congress. If a vote could be taken to-morrow, however, he had no objection to a reasonable amount of discussion.

Several Senators on the Democratic side suggested the day after to-morrow.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the public interest did not demand that the bill should be pushed through to-day. The Supreme Court, though they had been urged to disregard the pendency of this measure and proceed in the decision of the case before them, under the act proposed to be repealed by it, had determined not to proceed with it, in conformity with their action in a former case which he recollected. He detailed the circumstances of a case appealed from Nevada, while it was a Territory, pending the decision of which Congress admitted the Territory as a State, without providing for the continuance of cases that were before the Supreme Court, when the Court held back the case until Congress should have the opportunity to decide whether the jurisdiction should continue or not. He was glad to know that the Court had decided to withhold the decision in the case now before them, when they knew that there was pending before Congress a law repealing the act under which the case came before the Supreme Court.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I do not attach the importance to this bill which some others do. In my view it does not take from the Supreme Court the jurisdiction of any case now before it. It simply repeals so much of an act of Feb. 5, 1867, as allows appeals from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court in *habeas corpus* cases arising under said act, and in my judgment there is no case under the act of 1867 now before that Court. Under the act of 1789, allowing United States Courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, no appeal lay to the Supreme Court as has often been decided. That act gave authority to issue the writ in all cases of persons deprived of their liberty under United States authority. The act of 1867 was passed to provide for cases, not before provided for, to release persons deprived of their liberty under color of State laws in the rebel States, and of such acts as the apprentice law of Maryland whereby colored citizens were virtually enslaved. It was in these cases that the act of 1867 allowed appeals to the Supreme Court, and not in cases which arose under the act of 1789, which was MCARDLE's case. We had lived from the foundation of the Government until 1867 without any general law authoring appeals in *habeas corpus* cases to the Supreme Court, and our liberties would be in no great danger, as the President seems to suppose, if we continued without such a law. The Supreme Court has not decided, as the Senator from Maryland supposes, that it has a case before it under the act of 1867, and I do not believe it ever would so decide, and, unless it did, this act would not affect any pending cases; nor is it true, as the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCKALEW, assumes, that the Senate passed this bill without consideration. The Senator from Pennsylvania called attention to it at the time, and he called the yeas and nays, which were taken, and the record shows that thirty-eight Senators were present, and that thirty-two voted in favor of the bill and six against it. I suppose that is more than the average vote on the passage of bills.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked why, if there was no importance in this measure, if it affected no case in the Supreme Court, if it was all a delusion on the part of Senators, as the last speaker seemed to think, there was such haste in pressing the bill. He (DOOLITTLE) thought there was a very important case pending in the Supreme Court that would be affected by it, which the Senator, as counsel, had made a motion to dismiss, and which was alleged to be pending under this act. When they declined to discuss it on the ground that they had no jurisdiction, the presumption was that they thought they had jurisdiction. It was a case brought up on appeal from the Circuit Court of Mississippi, and involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, in conferring power upon military courts to try individuals without Grand Juries' presentments or trials. If the Senator believed that this was not an important case, and that the Reconstruction acts were Constitutional, why undertake to take away the jurisdiction of the Courts? They might as well look the matter squarely in the face. It was because they feared those laws would be decided unconstitutional that they desired to take away the jurisdiction of the Court, else why this haste to pass the bill? No other reason could be given.

Mr. STEWART rose to speak, when Mr. TRUMBULL said, will the Senator from Nevada allow me to read a sentence, to show the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. DOOLITTLE, that he is mistaken? I understood him to say that the Supreme Court have decided on a motion to dismiss the appeal, that the McArdle case is a case under the act of 1867.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I said they refused to dismiss it, and therefore the presumption was that the Court had that opinion of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Let me see what the Court said itself, (reading:) "Every question of substance which the Circuit Court could decide upon the return of the *habeas corpus*, including the question of its own jurisdiction, may be revised here on appeal from its final judgment." But the inquiry on this motion into the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court would be premature. It would extend to the merits of the cause in that Court.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I understand the Court to say that as to the jurisdiction of the Court below, they do not presume to pass upon that, but as to their own jurisdiction, that they have to review the whole case.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Let there be no misunderstanding between us upon this point. The Supreme Court expressly refused to decide whether the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the McArdle case under the act of 1867. If the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction under the act of 1868, clearly the Supreme Court could have no jurisdiction by appeal under the act of 1867, because before 1867 no appeal lay in *habeas corpus* cases to the Supreme Court. It was the law of 1867 that gave the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. Under the act of 1789 no such thing as an appeal in *habeas corpus* cases to the Supreme Court was known, as the Supreme Court had often decided. But the question was, whether, in this particular case, the Circuit Court had jurisdiction under the act of 1867, which question the Court refused to decide until the merits of the case came up. Suppose it appears on the merits that the jurisdiction in the particular case referred to, was under the act of 1789, then, as a matter of course, the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction, because no appeal to the Supreme Court lay under the act of 1789. That is what the Court decided.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that was what he understood; that the Supreme Court decided that they had jurisdiction of the Court below; but, as to whether they had jurisdiction in the case, they did not decide, but left it to come up on the merits.

Mr. BUCKALEW called attention again to the circumstances under which the bill was passed over a motion of his to postpone. The Senator who had called it up had refused to make any explanation of the bill in response to his (BUCKALEW's) request, simply saying it was an amendment to repeal a certain act which he named.

Mr. WILLIAMS interrupted to say that he would not be governed in his action by what the Supreme Court would do. He desired, however, that the bill should be acted upon this week, as there would be no opportunity next week.

Mr. BUCKALEW simply rose to disclaim altogether for himself the imputation that members of the Senate were in fault in allowing the bill to pass. He had called the yeas and nays upon the amendment, and recorded himself against it, though Senators, at the late hour when it was passed, were fatigued, and were unprepared to discuss it. He would not agree to fix a limit for debate under the circumstances.

Mr. SUMNER said it was well known there was executive business before them, and he would move to go into executive session, with the understanding that this bill would be taken up to-morrow, and a vote would be reached at 4 or 5 o'clock.

He withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. STEWART thought Congress could legislate properly on the ground of public policy. If the act of Feb. 5, 1867, could be construed as giving jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, it certainly was a great blunder, that Court being already three or four years behind in its business, and that blunder should be at once corrected.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked how many cases had come to the Supreme Court under this law.

Mr. STEWART said not very many, though he had heard of several in preparation.

Mr. FESSENDEN here suggested that, as the friends of the measure were acquainted with its merits, the discussion be left to their opponents.

After further discussion on the propriety of allowing more time for debate, the Democratic Senators coincided in a proposition to devote to-morrow to the discussion of the veto, with the understanding that a vote will be taken before adjournment.

On motion of Senator SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session at 4:05, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS, on behalf of Mr. SHELLABARGER, introduced a bill to provide for the removal of the remains of W. T. COGGESHALL, late Minister from the United States at Ecuador, to the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the complaints of a scarcity of notes of a small denomination, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes of the denomination of ones and twos sufficient to supply the deficiency.

Mr. GARFIELD said he would not object if the Secretary were required to cancel an equal amount of notes of a larger denomination.

Mr. INGERSOLL, rather than not have the small notes issued, was willing to accept that modification.

Mr. HOLMAN was not willing, and could not consent to it.

Mr. INGERSOLL then withdrew the resolution, saying that he would offer the same, when his State would be called for resolutions.

THE MANUFACTURERS' EXEMPTION BILL.

The House then proceeded to consider the Senate amendments to the House bill to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended non-concurrence in the first and second amendments, which proposed the following proviso to the first and second sections:

Provided, That the product of petroleum and bituminous substances hereinbefore mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one-half the rates fixed by the said section ninety-four, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act.

And the Committee recommended striking out the third and fourth sections of the Senate amendments, and to substitute others.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to explain the recommendations of the Committee of Ways and Means, giving notice that he would demand the previous question, and have action on the bill to-day. The Committee, he said, would have preferred the bill as it originally passed the House. In that bill, sections 94 and 95 of the present law were repealed, which imposed a tax of five per cent. on manufactures, with four exceptions. He was not prepared to say now what the Committee would propose in the general bill to impose on distilled oils, and therefore, the Committee asked the House not to interfere with the subject of distilled oils in the present bill. Distilled oils produced now about $5,000,000. He knew it would be said that the Senate amendment was just and proper, because it was a taxation on the poor man's light. He related a conversation had between the Committee on Ways and Means and persons representing the coal-oil interest, from which it appeared that the poor man's light was much cheaper in the market to-day than it was before the tax was imposed upon it. What was the reason of its cheapness? It might be said there were a great many illicit distillations of oil; that should be rather an argument for protecting the honest distillers of oil from the dishonest distillers, and the Committee was preparing provisions which it thought would have the effect of protecting honest distillers of oil from the practices of dishonest distillers. The Committee was determined on reporting some tax on oil. As to the second amendment of the Senate, in reference to a tax on machinery on contracts already made with the Government, he proceeded to state the objections of the Committee to it. The principle was recognized that in contracts made between individuals, each side took the chances of changes that might be made in the law from time to time. The Government should not be treated differently from individuals, and therefore the proviso was at variance with that general principle. If there were such outstanding contracts on which the Government might lose a few thousand dollars, it should be subject to the same general law as individual contractors who might probably in the aggregate lose millions in the same way. He then proceeded to discuss the third amendment of the Senate against making allowance for drawbacks on account of internal taxes paid. The Committee proposed to let the drawback continue for three months, but only on articles manufactured before the 1st of April. As to the fourth amendment of the Senate, taxing manufactures whose annual sales are over $10,000, he proceeded to show the distinction between that and the Committee on Ways and Means, which is to impose a special tax on sales. He asked the House to stand by the proposition, that while manufacturers were relieved by special tax on manufactures, they should pay a special tax on sales. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the tax on sales shall be confined to the manufactures which are exempted from taxation by the provisions of this bill, and whose annual sales exceed $5,000. There was another matter which did not specially relate to this bill, but which the Committee desired the House to give its attention to on account of the pressing necessity for it. This was in reference to whisky which was now being advertised for sale in Philadelphia for less than a dollar a gallon. It was plain that the tax was not and could not be collected under the present system. He closed by moving the previous question, promising that the hour which would be left to him to close the discussion, he would yield to gentlemen who desired to speak.

Mr. JUDD desired to submit an amendment, making the assessment annually instead of monthly.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to allow the amendment offered.

Mr. WOOD desired to offer a motion to commit the bill, with instructions to offer an amendment which shall reduce the duties on foreign importations to the like extent now proposed to reduce the tax on domestic manufactures.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to allow the motion to be offered.

Mr. SCHOFIELD desired to submit an amendment to the first amendment of the Senate by specifying the product of petroleum as above the specific gravity of 32.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was instructed by the Committee to insist that there should be no action in this bill on the subject of oil. He could not, therefore, admit the amendment.

Mr. DAWES inquired whether the tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on sales was to be affected by this bill?

Mr. SCHENCK replied that it was not.

Mr. DAWES called attention to the insufficiency of the description used in the last section in reference to distilleries; the words "place or location" were not sufficiently definite. Some more definite description should be used, or no criminal prosecution could possibly be.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted that as the bill was a penal statute it would be better to make the terms more definite. He would therefore substitute for the words "place or locality" the words "district, city, town, township, or parish."

Mr. KOONTZ called attention to the fact that the tax on cotton was imposed by section 94, which was repealed by this bill, whereas the act taking the tax off cotton only applied to the cotton of 1868.

Mr. SCHENCK said that if that were so, the tax would be only repealed twice.

Mr. ALLISON said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania must have got hold of the wrong compilation, because raw cotton was not taxed under either section 94 or 95.

Mr. BENJAMIN called attention to the frauds in the collection of the tobacco tax.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted that there was cheating all around, and that only a very insignificant portion of the tax was collected. The general bill which was to be reported, would contain stringent provisions in regard to tobacco. It was owing to the pressure of the occasion that the section provided in the general bill in reference to whisky was transferred to this bill. It was done at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Internal Revenue. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Chicago, denouncing the wholesale, bare-faced frauds practiced by distillers and officers of the revenue.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested the grammatical change of the words "distilled spirits are being sold" into the words "distilled spirits are selling," and the House agreed to the transformation from the passive to the active tense of the verb "to sell."

The previous question was seconded, and the hour to which Mr. SCHENCK was entitled to close the discussion he parceled out to members who desired to speak to the amendment.

Mr. SCHOFIELD appealed to the House to concur with the Senate in the first amendment, reducing the tax on petroleum. The argument that petroleum, the poor man's light, was cheap now, might be used for taxing milk, or light, or Bibles, or spelling-books; and for his part, he would as soon vote for taxing spelling-books as for taxing the light by which the poor boy studied his spelling-book at night.

The subject was discussed in a similar sense by Messrs. SPALDING, HUBBARD (West Virginia,) BANKS, MOORHEAD, Judge INGERSOLL, and others. Messrs. NIBLACK and PIKE spoke on opposite sides of the Senate amendment in reference to tax on machinery under contracts with the Government.

Mr. INGERSOLL favored the removal of the tax from coal oil, and putting it on benzine and naphtha, which are the explosive ingredients in the poor man's light, and which make it really the poor man's murderer.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted that those explosive materials ought to be taxed out of existence, and the general bill would take care of them, but the Senate amendment did not touch that difficulty, and therefore the greater reason for rejecting it and leaving the whole matter open.

Mr. GARFIELD spoke for two minutes in reference to the provision as to the tax on sales. He preferred the amendment of the Senate to that proposed in its place by the Committee on Ways and Means, though for his part he was opposed to both of them.

Mr. ALLISON, who held the floor, replying on the part of the Committee on Ways and Means to the various objections made to the bill, defended the propositions of the Committee, saying that the Committee proposed in its general bill to tax all manufacturers on their rolls.

Mr. GARFIELD thought that was a reason why the whole matter should be remitted to the general bill.

Mr. ALLISON went on to say that the Committee proposed not only to tax manufacturers one-fifth of one per cent. on their sales, but to tax wholesale dealers one-fifth of one per cent. on their sales, instead of one-tenth, as now imposed.

Mr. KELLY, having had an opportunity recently to know the views of intelligent manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Philadelphia, expressed himself in favor of the general view of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WOOD said that in offering the proposition to refer the bill back with instructions to report an amendment to reduce the duty on imposts he had two objects in view: one to equalize taxation, so that the commercial and importing interests should not be made to bear an unfair proportion of the burdens of Government; and the other to preserve to the Government the revenue which would be lost by this wholesale reduction upon manufactures. He could not see why all the other great interests of the country should be made to bear the public burdens, and that one class should be thus favored to their injury. The sum called for was about $331,000,000; of this more than one half was collected by duties on foreign goods. This enhanced the cost to the consumer to that extent, and if domestic goods are to be reduced as proposed under this bill, it would operate as an obstruction to commerce: and the country would thus lose revenue from that source. The revenue would lose $60,000,000 by this bill. How was the deficit to be made up? The money must come from some source, either by taxation or borrowing. The latter must not be resorted to, and as for the former a bad policy is being adopted, which will come home to plague the country hereafter, beside being unfair to commerce, to the consumer; indeed to all the material interests for the benefit of the manufacturing districts of the country.

Mr. DAWES argued that the House should non-concur in the Senate amendment in reference to the tax on sales, because it applied to articles on the free list, and let the matter go to a committee of conference.

Mr. MAYNARD complimented the ingenuity of the person who recommended that there should be no tax levied on any article, but that the expenses of the Government should be paid by draft on the Treasury. As to the arguments made in favor of reducing the tax on the poor man's light, he said it was not asked for by the poor man, but by those who represented the petroleum capitalists.

Mr. VAN WYCK spoke against the proposition in reference to the whisky tax, because it reversed the very first principle of law, and subjected men to the pains and penalty of being considered guilty until they were proved innocent.

Mr. ALLISON yielded the floor, and the discussion was finally closed by Mr. SCHENCK, who declared that after a full, thorough and earnest consideration of the whole subject, the Committee of Ways and Means had made its recommendations in reference to the petroleum and other subjects of the bill. He would not say that all the talk about taxing the poor man's light was demagogism or bosh, but he would say that it was fully answered by the fact that it has been growing cheaper and cheaper under the operations of the tax upon it, until now the people of this country had the cheapest artificial light in the world.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first amendment of the Senate, reducing the tax on petroleum one-half, was concurred in, yeas 76, nays 63. The second amendment of the Senate, as to the tax on machinery contracted for by the Government, was non-concurred in.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Ways and Means as a substitute for the fourth amendment of the Senate, in reference to the tax on sales, was agreed to.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Ways and Means as an additional section in reference to the whisky frauds, was agreed to, yeas 82, nays 57.

The bill was then passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That sections 94 and 95 of the act, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said section, be, and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said section and amendments thereto as relates to the tax imposed thereby on gas made by coal, wholly or in part, or of any other material, on illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils, or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation, or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances, on wines therein described, on snuff and all other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots; provided, that the product of petroleum and bituminous substances hereinbefore mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one-half the rate fixed by the said section 94.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or to interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax, which under the existing laws may accrue before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868.

SEC. 3. That after the 1st day of July, 1868, no allowance for drawback on account of internal tax paid on manufactures shall be made, on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture which is relieved from tax by the provisions of this act; nor shall such allowance be made in any case, unless it shall be proved by sworn evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that such articles of manufacture were, prior to the 1st day of April, 1868 actually purchased, or manufactured and contracted for, to be delivered for such exportation; and no claim for such allowance on any such article shall be paid, unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue prior to the 1st day of August, 1868.

SEC. 4. That every person, firm or corporation, whose manufactures of any kind, or article produced by them, are exempted from taxation by the provisions of this act, and whose annual sales exceed $5,000, shall pay for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $5,000, two dollars, and the amount of sales within the year in excess of $5,000 shall be returned monthly to the Assistant Assessor; and the tax on sales in excess of $5,000 shall be assessed by the Assessor and paid monthly, as other monthly taxes are assessed and paid; and the assessment for the month of April, A. D. 1868, shall be made on the excess of sales above the rate of $5,000 per annum, and thereafter the annual period for the assessment of such tax shall commence on the first day of May in each year.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall engage in, or carry on the business of a distiller, with intent to defraud the United States of tax on spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the distillery and distilling apparatus used by him, and all raw material for the production of distilled spirits found in the distillery or distillery premises, and shall be, on conviction, fined not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than six years; or if any distiller shall carry on any such business in any collection district, city, town, township or parish for twenty days, for which the market value in such district, city, town, township or parish, of the kind, or spirits produced by him, is less by more than 10 per centum than the tax and the cost of producing said spirits, it shall be *prima facia* evidence that the business is being carried on with intent to defraud the United States; and if it shall at any time come to the knowledge of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that distilled spirits are selling, directly or indirectly, in any Collection District, at a market price less than the tax on such spirits, he shall forthwith institute a strict examination into the business and conduct of all the revenue officers, both in the district in which such sales are being made, and in the district in which such spirits have been manufactured, and the fact of the selling below the amount of the tax, shall be held to be *prima facia* evidence that the collectors and assessors of the districts in which said spirits were produced and were sold have severally neglected their duties, and such collectors and assessors shall thereupon be suspended from office, and the powers and duties of their several offices shall devolve upon such subordinate officers as are now designated by law, of which such suspension notice shall be immediately given to said collectors and assessors by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and all pay and compensation shall be withheld from them until they shall respectively show to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue either that on the spirits so sold for less than the tax thereon, the tax has been regularly paid, or that if the tax has not been paid, the failure to pay has not been on account of negligence nor want of due diligence on the part of the officers so suspended.

NICKEL AND COPPER COINAGE.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill for the coinage of nickel and copper pieces of five cents and under, which was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

PACIFIC RAILWAY TARIFF.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, to regulate the tariff on freight and passengers transported by the Pacific Railway Companies and their branches.

Mr. PRICE took the floor to reply to the arguments of Mr. WASHBURNE last week. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to a newspaper paragraph which he had recently seen, stating that there were not a dozen sober members in Congress, and one of them was the Speaker of the House, and another was Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. In contradiction of that, he declared that there were more sober men in the Fortieth Congress than there had been in Congress for the last fifty years. He wanted that statement to go before the country. It was very easy to make general statements affecting the character of members, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. WASHBURNE) had been indulging in that business when he made insinuations the other day against the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and members of the House generally.

He yielded a few minutes to Mr. ALLISON, who replied to the remarks of Mr. WASHBURNE in reference to the Sioux City railroad, and declared that the line of the road was but a small deviation from a straight line east and west.

Mr. PRICE, resuming the floor, referred to a remark of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the other day, insinuating that some members were agents of the Pacific Railroad, the insinuation being against himself (PRICE) and his colleague (DODGE.) What was meant by that insinuation? He denied the assertion that it cost more to-day to transport passengers and freight from Omaha to Denver than it did before the Pacific Railroad was opened, and showed that passengers were carried between these points now for $53—about one-third of what it cost before.

He yielded eighteen minutes of his time to his colleague (DODGE,) who also made some points in opposition to the remarks made last week by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin. Instead of the hundred millions which that gentleman had said the Union Pacific Railroad would get from the Government, the grants only amounted to $51,680,000, as follows: 534 miles, at $16,000 per mile, $8,544,000; 300 miles, at $48,000 per mile, $14,400,000; 898 miles, at $32,000 per mile, $28,736,000. As to the rates for freight and passengers, he argued that they were moderate in view of the cost of fuel and materials, of the absence of local trade, and of the rates charged by some of the Southern and Southwestern railroads.

Mr. PRICE demanded the previous question on the motion to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed the hope that discussion would not be closed on this very important subject.

Mr. PRICE said he had promised a great many gentlemen that he would make the motion to refer to-day, and would call the previous question on that motion. He therefore insisted upon it. On division, the House stood 54 to 31. There being no quorum present, the House, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, at 4:35 o'clock adjourned, leaving the motion for the previous question pending.

MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a very pleasant essay, entitled "A Plea for the Afternoon." The writer's object is to protest against the habit that too many old people fall into of retiring from active duties on the plea that "now they can afford to rest." Old people should never cease to be active merely because they are old. They should engage in light duties, suited to their strength, and, above all, never let their hearts grow withered. The writer suggests an old people's gymnasium, which would certainly be a novelty. Mr. WHIPPLE continues his interesting essays on the elder English poets—his theme in this number being the author of "The Fairy Queen." We do not find much that is really new in the remarks on the character of SPENSER, or in the criticism of his great poem; but there is a certain charm in all that WHIPPLE writes that invariably attracts attention and holds it. We wish he would expend his powers on newer subjects. J. WINWOOD READE's story, entitled "Lagos Bar," opens well and promises to be interesting. BAYARD TAYLOR, in "By-ways of Europe," gives a very pleasant sketch of Andorra, the little republic of the Pyrenees. We are sorry to learn that French speculators are preparing to invade the beautiful valley and make of it another Homburg or Baden-Baden. The poorest article in the number is Mr. PARTON's rhapsody over "Our Roman Catholic Brethren," which we are sorry to see is to be continued. Looking about for a subject on which to build an essay, Mr. PARTON discovered in the Roman Catholic system many things novel to him, though perfectly well known to most people, and thereupon set himself to the work of cramming. We are told that he spent "three months in collecting facts for his article." To this pernicious habit of cramming is owing the debasement of American magazine literature. Instead of writing from the fullness of knowledge and thought, too many of our magazinists "hunt up" their topics and then "hunt up" their facts. Mr. PARTON did so in this instance; and the consequence is that he falls into the most amusing blunders of statement and opinion, especially when he undertakes to draw comparisons between the Roman Catholics and other Christian denominations. He is notoriously unfamiliar with ecclesiastical matters; and before he lets his second article go into print he would better review his facts and extend his knowledge a little. Better still if he would let the subject drop altogether and devote himself to his biographical studies. In this department of literature he has met with deserved success. His life of AARON BURR is a very entertaining book, and hardly less so his account of BUTLER's reign in New-Orleans; and the reading public looks forward with interest to his forthcoming life of VOLTAIRE, on which he is now engaged. Will he not include TOM PAINE and Judas Iscariot in his list? They were celebrated deniers, and the world speaks ill of them, and of such are Mr. PARTON's pet heroes made. "The Poison of the Rattlesnake" gives, in an interesting form, the results of long investigations into the nature of serpents' venom. Some of the facts brought out in regard to its power, and the manner in which it destroys life, are very curious. "A Most Extraordinary Case" is an excellent story, well conceived and well told. "Dr. Molke's Friends" is continued. The poem to April is full of delicate and beautiful fancies, and "Once More," by HOLMES, is a very sprightly and pleasant piece of verse.

—*The Galaxy*.—We are glad to see that this excellent magazine is giving renewed evidences of prosperity. With the next number it will be considerably enlarged, and several new features of interest will be added to its present attractions. Hereafter each number will contain four full page engravings from designs by well-known artists, besides illustrations in the text. We learn that hereafter the magazine will be published by SMITH, SHELDON & Co., of this City, an arrangement that will involve no change in the editorial management. The April number presents a very attractive and varied table of contents. "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. EDWARDS, is continued with well-sustained interest. This excellent serial is drawing toward the conclusion, and we learn it will be published in book form by SHELDON & Co. in about a fortnight. The *Galaxy* has been very fortunate in its serials. "Archie Lovell," "Waiting for the Verdict," and "The Claverings," were novels above the ordinary class of magazine stories. "Before Genius" is a smart but entirely one-sided essay, intended to show the superiority of manhood to genius. The writer brings forward CARLYLE in defence of his theory, as though CARLYLE's genius were separable from his manhood. JAMES FRANKLYN FITTS contributes a lively sketch of the Battle of Fisher's Hill, in which he bore a part. The "Nebulæ" are very thin and dim this month, but the rest of the magazine is brilliant enough to make up for this.

—*Hours at Home* appears to be striving after growth in excellence, for the April number certainly contains a more readable variety than we have seen for some time in this always good magazine. The very first article is an index to the way in which its editor makes it interesting as a chronicle of real life: it is on the great class of wanderers in the City of London who exist by "Picking up a Living," written especially for *Hours at Home* by JAMES GREENWOOD, author of the well-known sketch, "A Night in the Workhouse." This is followed by a most interesting article, by EDWARD SPENCER, on that symbol of the Orient, the "Date Palm Tree," whose virtues are so great that, as MOHAMMED said, it "was created in Paradise of the same earth from which Adam was made." JOHN D. SHERWOOD gives a chatty traveler's tale; MARY L. BOOTH's translation of "Camille," by the Countess DE GASARIN, is continued satisfactorily; a cavalry officer tells an adventurous story of the war; Rev. Dr. SPEAR discourses most acceptably and sensibly on the virtue of "Civility;" "The Burmese Court and its Philosopher" are opened to our understanding by Prof. WM. WELLS; Dr. G. M. BEARD furnishes some useful hints on "The Need and Methods of Rest for Brain-workers;" the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe" continues "The Chaplet of Pearls;" "Brittany and the Bretons" is a French country-town sketch by G. M. TOWLES, our late Consul at Nantes; and the poetry, three pieces, may be considered well worth reading, although all a little heavy, dealing rather with ethics than æsthetics.

—*Putnam's Monthly*.—With one exception, noted below, the April number of this magazine is truly excellent. The opening article, by Prof. SCHELE DE VERE, gives an interesting account of the materials used for writing before the invention of paper. "A Visit to St. Albans, New-York," recounts the progress of ritualism among American Protestants. The most interesting article in the number is that by WILLIAM WIRT SIKES, "Among the Poor Girls," which gives a graphic and, we have no doubt, a truthful account of the misery and the wrongs endured by the sewing-girls of New-York. Some of the incidents related by the writer are very touching. The third number of "Life in Great Cities" is devoted to a description of Yeddo and its people. The writer draws comparisons between their civilization and ours, which are not always favorable to the Western races. We cannot imagine how Mr. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT's wretched article on the "Pope and the Temporal Sovereignty" ever found its way into *Putnam's*; it is unworthy of a place in any American magazine. From beginning to end, it contains nothing but errors and misrepresentations; and though pretending to describe the siege of Rome by the soldiers of the French Republic, it contains no reference to the heroic man by whom the city was defended, until he is dismissed with a sneer in the closing paragraph. Mr. ABBOTT was once permitted to shake hands with the Emperor of France, and since this incident of Imperial condescension he has been NAPOLEON's ready sycophant and defender. The reader is glad to turn from this wretched toadyism to the continuation of "Too True," the pleasant sketch entitled a "Peep into New Netherland," and Mrs. STODDARD's excellent story with the old title "Accidents will Happen." We cannot say much—if anything—in praise of Mr. NAST's picture of HENRY WARD BEECHER in his pulpit. It is the intention of the publishers to give every month the portrait of some well-known public man. Well done, these illustrations would add greatly to the attractiveness of the magazine, but they must be much better than this one of Mr. BEECHER, which lacks refinement, and is, in fact, hardly removed from the coarseness of intentional caricature.

—*Harper's Monthly* gives the opening chapter of a paper on the "Andes of Peru and Bolivia," by E. G. SQUIER, and continues "Personal Recollections of the War," also, illustrated. "Du Chaillu, Gorillas and Cannibals," is a pleasant article, made up from *Stories of the Gorilla Country*, a volume recently published by the HARPERS. Then follows Part II. of the interesting article on "Sheffield—a Battle-field of English Labor." The writer gives a sketch of EBENEZER ELLIOTT, the poet of that stern battle-field, and of ISAAC IRONSIDE, a "working king." The rest of the stories and articles in this number are of the usual character, and require no comment. *Harper's* is one of the most even of all our magazines, rarely falling below or rising above a certain standard. Its character is always popular, and it is, perhaps, more widely read than any other magazine in the country.

—*The Broadway* continues the long serial, "Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lance," and tells how the hero was beguiled by a wanton lady, stupefied with drugged wine and cast into prison, whence he was delivered by a lucky chance. The story drags rather heavily, and occupies altogether too many pages of the rather small magazine. When a magazinist can think of nothing else to write about he generally falls back upon that never-failing source of gossip, the New-York Press. People are always interested to hear about the great papers that come to them every morning, filled with intelligence from every quarter of the globe, and whatever is written about them is always sure to find readers, whether the information conveyed be true or false. Mr. ROBERT TOMES accordingly undertakes to tell the readers of the *Broadway* the little he really knows, and a great deal that he doesn't know, about the Press of this City. Most of his statements are so wide of the mark as to excite the wonder where he obtained his data, and, if any reader wants to know about the newspapers of New-York, one of the sources of misinformation he should by all means avoid is this article in the *Broadway Magazine*. "Trotting in New-York" is a lively sketch by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, illustrated cleverly by THOMAS NAST. The other articles and poems call for no special comment.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* opens with the eleventh chapter of "Dallas Galbraith." A poem entitled "Wings" follows. The second part of the article "On the Correlations of Forces" will be interesting to scientific men. "Quotation Marks" is the caption of a paper which gives proof of the proverb, *Nihil sub sole novum*, in regard to literature. "The Situation of Europe" is, as its title indicates, an attempt to give in a few pages an idea of the *status* of affairs in the mother country. The fact that European matters are as yet by no means in a settled condition will at no distant day render this article of little value. "The Situation of Europe" is, in truth, a letter from M. LOUIS BLANC, and probably one of a series, not intended to be either particularly comprehensive or exhaustive. "Ranlock Branch" is a story setting forth that what a brave woman wills she can accomplish. "Opium-Eating" is the title of an article embodying the experience of an opium-eater; though the topic is a familiar one, its recurrence is not unwelcome. The table of contents includes, besides the above-named productions, "The Old Volunteer," "Common Schools in New-Jersey," "Womanhood and Chivalry in America," "An Interlude" (a poem,) "La Reina de las Antillas," (a sketch of the Isle of Cuba,) "Excise Taxes upon Manufactures," and the regular features of the publication.

—*The New Eclectic*, published in New-York and Baltimore by LAWRENCE TURNBULL and FRIDGE MURDOCK, is in typographical appearance not unlike the old Philadelphia *Eclectic*, clear, open and pleasant to the eye. The articles are quoted from foreign periodicals and journals and are well selected, most of them short, pithy and pleasingly varied. The longest are "The Woman's Kingdom," a story by the author of "John Halifax," and Mr. GLADSTONE's review of "Ecce Homo"—both excellent and interesting. French, German and English sources all contribute to this very readable *melange*. The second volume of the magazine commences with the May number, and various inducements are offered to subscribers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention Adjourned—Sergt. Bates and his Pedestrian Tour Through the South—Conference of the African Methodist Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, March 20, 1868.

The adjournment of the Constitutional State Convention on the 17th deprives us of an irritating cause of items; but the hurry of events of important character that is to follow in a few weeks does not relieve us from the painful contemplation of the same subject. The delegates have returned to their homes—such as had homes—and, despite the paltry figure they may have cut in a large assembly, they have acquired a something of importance among their peers.

SERGT. BATES.

A local item of some moment is the arrival of Sergt. BATES. Most newspaper readers have heard of Sergt. BATES, who, since the 28th of January—seven weeks ago—has been making a toor afoot through the Southern country, carrying a United States flag unfurled in his hands. This singular undertaking had its origin in a dispute that arose among a number of persons in the small town of Edgerton, in Wisconsin, last December. The subject in question was the state of peace at the South. One party maintained that if the garrisons were all withdrawn from the South the Stars and Stripes would be torn down and trampled upon; that the Southern people are ungenerous and unforgiving, like the Indians, and that they are so bitterly opposed to the Union that nothing but military force keeps them from insulting the flag of the Union and the power it represents. Sergt. BATES being present, was appealed to as a soldier of the Union army to corroborate the assertions. He replied, however, that so far from being true, the assertions were utterly unfounded, and that he himself could carry the United States flag unfurled from one end of the South to the other without receiving an insult anywhere. He had no idea of being taken up on his proposition, but the party opposed to his views drew up the following document, which was duly signed:

"I propose to go from Vicksburg, Miss., to Washington City, through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia—passing through the capitals of each. The trip to be made on foot, alone, unarmed and without money. A guide to be engaged when necessary, but no person or persons to be employed for protection, by night or day. A United States flag to be carried unfurled, except during storms; but no towns or collections of persons are to be passed except the flag is unfurled. The journey to be completed on or before the 4th of July."

Such is the written contract under which Sergeant BATES is now walking through the South. There was no bet. BATES, however, is to receive $1 a day while engaged in the trip; but this is to be forfeited if he be molested or his flag insulted, or he fail to reach Washington by the time specified. He left Vicksburg on Tuesday, the 28th of January, and now expects to reach the national Capital about the end of April. The route indicated is about 1,600 miles. He reached Columbia on the 18th inst., and is yet an invited guest at Nickerson's Hotel. He reached the Congaree River, opposite this city, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, and was met by a crowd of two or three hundred persons, both colors and both sexes being represented—the blacks probably in the majority. Sergeant BATES stepped ashore from the ferry-boat and was greeted with "*Three cheers for Sergeant Bates and his flag.*" He was dressed in pantaloons and jacket of black velvet, and wore around his shoulders a red sash, which was presented to him by the ladies of Montgomery, Ala. His hat is felt, of Southern style, broad brim. A good many persons pressed forward and shook hands with him. He was conducted to a rising point in the road, eighty or a hundred yards from the landing, where the crowd halted and a more formal welcome was given him in the form of a short speech by Col. S. W. MELTON, who was Assistant Secretary of War under the Richmond Government. Col. MELTON said that he appeared as the representative of no organization or corporate body, but as one of the many who had come to tender a welcome to Sergeant BATES.

"The South appreciates your undertaking," Col. MELTON said, "and looks with deep interest upon your effort to vindicate the temper, the spirit, and, to a degree, the honor of this section. The enemies of the South and of reconstruction deny that the South has surrendered in good faith—deny that she is prepared for reunion; and hope in your failure to prove these injurious assumptions. There are no Radicals here—they desire you to fail. There are no extreme Southern men here—they are indifferent to the issue. Here around you, you see those who are sick of war, and desire restoration to the Union—who fought bravely, and surrendered in good faith—who hope your success in this effort of yours, and extend a cordial welcome to you. I may presume—I *do* presume—that you are one of those who, through four years, fought to maintain the supremacy of that flag you bear, and succeeded in maintaining it. I am one of those who fought through four years against you, and when there was no longer hope of success, surrendered in good faith. It is fittingly yours to vindicate the true nobility of real courage, like the Irishman who never strikes a fallen foe, by undertaking to exonerate us from an untrue aspersion. It is mine to greet you with welcome and bid you good-speed on your way. Here Secession arose; and here fell the heaviest blow from the hands of war. If you can pass in safety these ruins around us—these bare walls and houseless chimneys—there need be no fear anywhere else. You can pass on in safety until the flag you bear shall kiss that which surmounts the dome of the Capitol at Washington. In the name of this people, I extend to you a cordial welcome to Columbia."

Col. MELTON and Sergeant BATES shook hands again. Sergeant BATES, with the Orator, the proprietor of the hotel, and the editor of the *Phœnix*, entered a carriage, and drove through town to Nickerson' Hotel, followed by the train of vehicles present, and by the miscellaneous crowd of people. At 9 o'clock the same evening a serenade was given Sergeant BATES at the hotel, and quite a number of persons called to see him.

Sergt. BATES is a resident of Dane County, Wisconsin, and was four years in the Union army—three in the West, and one in the Army of the Potomac. He claims to represent, in this undertaking, no political party or clique; but as far as he is representative at all, is so of the sentiment of the Union soldiers who fought during the war. He advocates a convention of the soldiers of both armies—North and South—and believes that such a convention would cut the Gordian knot that puzzles the wisdom (so called) of Congress. He remains in Columbia two or three days, but is anxious to get on, so as to meet his family in Washington. He does not make speeches. He is as reticent as Gen. GRANT, and as story-less as the knife-grinder. In response to long speeches he says, "*I thank you.*" He has been fêted all the way, I believe, and nowhere has received the slightest disrespect. There is said to be a good deal of betting about the undertaking, but he has no interest in these. Our people look upon the matter as one of small importance any way; and treat BATES as they would any other man. Some join in the excitement, feeling it to involve some important consequences. It is evident, however, that even his success would fail to convince those very men who bet against him; because madness like theirs is not likely to yield before any fact or array of facts however overwhelming they might be to minds capable of hearing reasons.

AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the African Methodist Church is now in session in this city. It is the first meeting of that body in the South, I am informed. These colored divines ape very accurately the peculiar manners of the white brethren. LOISE.

According to official returns for 1867, there are held in Russia 458 horse-fairs in 240 localities, mostly in the Provinces of Tchernigot, Kharkgot, Poltawa, Toula, Livonia, Kowno, and in the territories of the Cossacks of the Don. The number of animals brought to those markets in 1867 was approximately 261,000. Supposing two-thirds only to be sold at an average price of 60 roubles each, the amount of money put in circulation annually by this branch of industry would be equal to 10,500,000 roubles.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONVICT RATZKY.

Renewed Efforts to Obtain His Pardon—Brief History of the Murder of the Diamond Merchant—Memorials in Behalf of the Convict—Probable Action of Gov. Fenton.

As stated in the TIMES of Thursday last, another effort is being made to obtain the release from State Prison of IGNATZ RATZKY, who was found guilty in the month of April, 1863, of the murder of SEGISMUND FELLNER, a native of Mainz, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, from which city he had absconded with a large amount of property in money and diamonds, and to obtain possession of which, no doubt, the murder was committed. The case, it will be remembered, was one about which there hung much mystery, and there were so many circumstances which pointed to Mrs. MARX and her sister as concerned in the murder, if not the immediate actors in it, that grave doubts arose in the minds of many, who had watched the trial of RATZKY closely, of the justice of the sentence which closed it.

Influenced by numerous appeals on behalf of the condemned, the execution of the sentence of death was suspended by Gov. FENTON. Since the latter part of April, 1863, RATZKY has been an inmate of Sing Sing Prison, in a state of terrible uncertainty as to his fate. Prior to his trial he had already been a prisoner in New-Jersey from May of 1862, so that he has now been deprived of his freedom nearly six years. To-day, five years after the date of the trial, when it might be presumed solicitude for the prisoner's fate had long since given way, or that those who at that time were interested in him had become too hopeless to make a further appeal for pardon, we find the agitation in his behalf again renewed and with an earnestness which bids fair to set the matter definitely at rest. Prominent among those who interest themselves on behalf of RATZKY is a lady of Brooklyn, named ROCKWELL, who, evidently satisfied of the innocence of the condemned, and influenced by a sense of duty, is making strenuous efforts, aided by her husband, for his release. Mr. GEO. W. DEMARS, editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, influenced by like noble motives, and equally satisfied of RATZKY's innocence, lends all his efforts in support of a memorial praying for the Executive clemency. As no doubt Gov. FENTON, now appealed to with such force, will make some decision in this case, (setting aside the argument that he outsteps his prerogative in holding, as he does, the sword of DAMOCLES over the head of the condemned,) our readers will no doubt be pleased to have their memories refreshed as to the circumstances of this extraordinary crime, that they may the better appreciate whatever action may be taken. To this end we sketch briefly the story of the events leading to the murder and the consummation of the deed.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER.

SIGISMUND FELLNER, a German Jew, arrived in this country by steamer from Southampton, early in the month of October, 1861. On account of business embarrassments and of an unfortunate distrust in the fidelity of his wife, he had converted his not inconsiderable property, and, as alleged, that of others, into cash, and into jewels, which he carried with him. Upon the steamer, FELLNER became acquainted with two women, one a Mrs. MARKS, who had previously been in this country, leading a life of doubtful propriety; the other, her sister, ALBERTINA PFLAUM, who was making her first voyage from Europe to America. Common national origin led to an acquaintance, which soon ripened, and in the case of ALBERTINA, described as a beautiful young woman, the intimacy became marked in character. Upon the arrival of FELLNER in this country, in response to the usual questions by the Custom-house authorities, he stated that he had with him no property save that which came under the head of personal effects, and was not subject to duty. His attempted concealment was discovered, and the effects of FELLNER attached. A fellow countryman was employed to interpose. It became necessary to visit the Custom-house, and, in so doing, ALBERTINA PFLAUM accompanied FELLNER, for the purpose of assistance and identification. In New-York FELLNER took lodgings at the Prescott House, while ALBERTINA went with her sister to a house at No. 45 East Broadway, the character of whose inmates was not at all doubtful. There she entered upon a life of guilt and shame, destined soon to culminate in fearful tragedy and death. The line of communication between the Prescott House and No. 45 East Broadway was speedily established. On the 14th of the month, when upon Wall-street, FELLNER accidentally came in contact with a young man named IGNATZ RATZKY, who was engaged in peddling reticules. This slight-built, undeveloped lad attracted the attention of the traveler. Fellner saw attractive qualities in the lad. He instinctively adopted him as a friend. Learning that he was compelled to carry his arm in a sling, and to resort to peddling, by reason of injuries received from an explosion in a percussion-cap factory, he invited him to the hotel. There he proposed to give him employment and greater remuneration than he was likely to derive from his uncertain trade. It is in evidence that the boy's board at the hotel, for the brief period that he remained there, was paid by FELLNER, who treated him as a protegé. Confidence between the parties ripened fast; FELLNER proposed to leave his hotel and take board with RATZKY. RATZKY resided on Carroll-street, in Brooklyn, with a poor but industrious German named FUNK. The quarters were not inviting; the location was distant from business centres; the provision of the table and the sleeping accommodations were not equal in any respect to those at the Prescott House; and yet, for this insufficient and undersirable accommodation, FELLNER proposed to pay five dollars a day during his sojourn.

Two days and a half after the removal thither, FELLNER and his boy companion left in company for New-York. Upon the way they stopped at a store, where FELLNER purchased some linen garments, and, in consequence of the inability of the dealer to change his large bank note, borrowed a ten dollar gold piece from RATZKY to make payment. This does not appear in the recorded testimony; but is stated here because the storekeeper has been found since the trial, and distinctly remembers the circumstance. At an early hour the two appeared in the house No. 45 East Broadway, where lived ALBERTINA PFLAUM. FELLNER had made preparations to depart for Chicago. The sisters were going to California. FELLNER wished to bid his paramour good-by, and ostensibly to consummate arrangements for meeting her on the Pacific coast. When they first made inquiry the women were not there, but had left word that they would be at home at a certain hour. FELLNER and RATZKY went to a German restaurant in the Bowery and had supper. Then, at or about 8 o'clock, they returned to No. 45 East Broadway. The women were there, and during the visit other persons appeared, who were afterward destined to figure in connection with this most remarkable case. FELLNER put himself in connection with his ALBERTINA. They held whispered converse together, and at times participated in the general talk of the room. FELLNER alluded to his intended departure for Chicago, and that of the sisters for San Francisco. He made arrangements for correspondence and for ultimate reunion. He dispensed several presents; he urged ALBERTINA to accompany him to the Prescott House, and she refused. The hour of nine arrived. RATZKY announced that it was time to go home, and asked his companion to go with him. But FELLNER seemed loth to depart. It was not until RATZKY threatened to go alone, he consented to do so, and even then he paused, held back and made another attempt to induce ALBERTINA to pass the night with him at the Prescott House. She still refused, however; so the good-byes were exchanged, and the two men left the house together. That, so far as any evidence before the jury which tried the cause served to show, is the last that was seen of SIGISMUND FELLNER alive. An hour, or at most an hour and seven minutes later, IGNATZ RATZKY entered his boarding-house in Brooklyn, apparently much heated from rapid walking having in his possession FELLNER's cane and the bundle of goods purchased in New-York, and announced that he had been separated from his companion on the ferry boat, while on their way home together. Four days afterward a body was washed upon the New-Jersey beach at Hoboken, having upon its breast twenty-one stabs, in a space which could be covered by the palm of the hand. This body was, by a combination of providential circumstances, recognized as that of SIGISMUND FELLNER. Of course there was not the slightest reason to doubt that he had been murdered.

The murder thus perpetrated was brought home to the prisoner, RATZKY—at least to the satisfaction of the Brooklyn jury—by a theory of which the following is a synopsis: On the night of the murder RATZKY returned home between the hours of 10 and 11, much excited and perspiring protusely, with FELLNER's cane and bundle in his possession. RATZKY said that he had loaned FELLNER $10 to enable him to make certain purchases, he having at the time nothing smaller in amount than a $20 bill with him, which the seller of the goods was unable to change; that when asked what had become of his friend, he made various statements to different parties. Soon after the body was discovered, but not until he had had several interviews with Mrs. MARX and her sister, he ran away. On the day following his flight the two women were arrested, and on the night of the day of that arrest the youngest of these, ALBERTINA PFLAUM, committed suicide in prison. RATZKY went to Baltimore, thence to St. Louis, where he passed by the name of LEIBER, and where ultimately he was arrested and brought to this City, then, prior to his trial, imprisoned for nine months in New-Jersey, until brought over to Brooklyn, where he was tried and convicted.

RATZKY made a voluntary statement of his relationship with FELLNER, from its beginning to its end, to Attorney A. C. MCLEAN, of New-Jersey, and in this he accounts in a very lucid manner for every particular of his conduct and for his flight, by his consciousness that he was involved in the crime by circumstances of so suspicious a character, that he feared his ability to prove his innocence if arrested. The fact that prior to her arrest, and before the flight of RATZKY, Mrs. MARX, accompanied by two men, VALENTINE and KARATOWSKI, as soon as the fact of FELLNER's death was certain, proceeded to FUNK's house, and there searched the trunks of FELLNER and took away some of his contents, involved Mrs. MARX and those men in suspicion of guilt; but the efforts of the prosecution concentrated themselves to secure the conviction of RATZKY and, this secured, Mrs. MARX was allowed to leave the State. What became of the wealth in money and diamonds of FELLNER is still but a matter of conjecture. In the report of the Public Administrator the estate of FELLNER is set down at $12 80, and yet there are witnesses who saw $900 in gold belonging to the estate in the hands of the Detective Police. This amount, as far as we know, like the fate of the diamonds, is unaccounted for. Mrs. MARX, after her release, played the *rôle* of a beggar in the City, but when she was seen on board the steamer *en route* for California, she was dressed in fashionable and expensive attire. It has been stated that this woman paid well for permission to go away, that there are among the officers of the law those who could clear up this whole mystery if they dared, but that the price given for silence was a good one, and secured it.

THE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN HIS PARDON.

In view of all these circumstances, adding materially to the doubts of RATZKY's guilt, it is not surprising that the cry should grow louder for his release. In addition to the memorials before alluded to, and numerous letters of earlier date, we have now before us, and dated this month, copies of letters forwarded to Gov. FENTON on behalf of the convict in Sing Sing. One of these is from Hon. ALEXANDER JOHNSON, late Judge of the Court of Appeals, which concludes as follows:

"I think it due to justice that the case should receive your careful consideration, and I entertain no doubt that such an examination will bring you to the undoubting conviction of his innocence, and lead at once to the only reparation which society can make to an innocent man unjustly condemned, his immediate and unconditional pardon."

Another from the Hon. ANDREW J. CALVIN, late State Senator, and a well-known criminal lawyer, who takes up seriatim the points made by the prosecution on RATZKY's trial and ably confutes them, and which concludes with these words: "I do not hesitate to declare that, in my opinion, RATZKY is an innocent man, and should be immediately set at liberty."

A letter of like character has been forwarded from Mr. S. C. HAWLEY, of Metropolitan Headquarters, who says: "If Mrs. MARKS and her sister were guilty, (and who doubts it?) RATZKY is innocent. He should be executed as a murderer or set at liberty as an innocent man."

Mr. W. H. BOOLE, of Brooklyn, writes:

"After reading the mass of evidence in the case of unfortunate IGNATZ RATZKY, compiled by Mrs. HATTIE R. ROCKWELL, I am constrained to add my appeal to her entreaties, and beseech you to pardon an innocent man. He cannot be guilty; the doubt amounts to an impossibility; and you stand between the living and the dead, the minister of God to forbid the wrath of an unjust sentence. Let him go free! Your reward will be greater than those honors of office which now so well befit you."

There is also a letter from Mrs. FUNK, which offers testimony as to the fact that RATZKY's arm was sore and lame before the murder, and as to further circumstances which point to others, not RATZKY, as the perpetrators.

The letters and certificates hitherto addressed or forwarded to the Governor were many of them from prominent gentlemen worthy of consideration, among them Max Ehrlid, Royal Prussian Judge; A.F. Campbell, late Sheriff of Kings County; W. Bryan, Deputy Sheriff; F. L. Dallon, United States Deputy Marshal, Eastern District, New-York; A. M. Wood, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn; George G. Reynolds, Judge of Supreme Court; George B. Lincoln, Postmaster, Brooklyn; Martin Kalbfleisch, Ex-Mayor, Brooklyn; G. W. Benson; Samuel Booth, Mayor of Brooklyn; Isaac Badeau; N. B. Morse, City Treasurer; Wilson Tucker, M. D.; Daniel Van Voorhis; Willett Jarvis, A. Mccue, Francis A. Biggs, John McNamee, Robert M. Pheaner, Ex-Keeper County Jail; Isaac Meserole, Ex-Keeper County Jail; J. Oakley Nodyne, Street Commissioner; S. M. Tracey, Minister of the Broadway Synagogue; Joel Parker, Ex-Governor of New-Jersey; P. Vredenburgh, Judge of Supreme Court; A. C. McLean, District-Attorney, and some twenty others. An appeal backed by such names was perhaps never before made on behalf of a convict, and that it will speedily receive a definite response from the Governor there is no good reason to doubt. We hope that it will prove to be one in which RATZKY will receive the full benefit of the doubts of his guilt, doubts which must be in the minds of even those who at the time of the trial were satisfied that he, and he alone, did this foul murder.

The Long Island Railroad Casualty—Conclusion of the Inquest—The Company Censured.

The inquest over the remains of OSCAR LOBDELL, the newsboy who was killed on the 18th inst. by the Yaphank express train's running off the Long Island Railroad track, was concluded by Coroner ROLLINS, at Bellevue Hospital, when the following evidence was elicited:

Hiram Hedden, o. Mineola, L. I., testified: I am employed by the Company as road master; have examined the track where the accident occurred, and failed to detect any cause that would account for the train running off at that point; I examined the place where the wheel mounted the rail, and from the appearance of the rail it could not have been in direct line with the connecting rail, though it was when I examined it; it evidently had been replaced before I saw it; the ties at the point where the wheel went off were good, though there were some rotten ties in that neighborhood, but the same condition of ties may be found on any road in the country; since the ground has become frozen I put on track-walkers, one to every two miles, whose duty it is to walk over the track in advance of each train to see that all is right; when frost is breaking up railroads need a great deal of care; this is the worst season I have known during the twenty years I have been connected with railroading; the earth is very spongy; I was the first to put track-walkers on the road, and I have been told that a director said it was an unnecessary expenditure; it was perfectly safe to run at the rate of 15 or 20 miles an hour over this track; the chair at the point had two spikes on the inside and one on the outside; the spikes were all right when I saw the place; cannot say if they had been removed and replaced; it is an uncommon occurrence that a wheel should mount, as in this case, on the inside of a curve; believe the ties in question have been laid since the line was opened to Hunter's Point; some portions of the road are as good as any going out of New-York, but there may be portions not so good; have heard of complaints being made, but none were made direct to me.

Frederick T. Sanford, of Hicksville, testified: I have traveled the Long Island Railroad since Oct. 1; was a passenger on the occasion of the accident; there are some parts of the road I do not consider in very good order; examined the ties at the point of the accident, and found a considerable number of them pretty well decayed—some decayed at the ends, and some where the spikes were driven in; I have been told that where the engine ran off, the track was shoved off on one side—that it spread; I have heard repeated complaints by the passengers both respecting the condition of the cars and of the rough and dangerous condition of the track; think when the accident occurred we were travelling at the rate of about 15 to 20 miles an hour; it was not safe, in my opinion, to have driven a train at that speed over a track in such a shaky condition, especially as the earth was springy and the ties bad; was never connected with any railroad.

After brief consultation, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that OSCAR LOBDELL came to his death by injuries received on the 18th day of March, 1868. We, the jury, further censure the Long Island Railroad Company for allowing their track to be in so unsafe a condition."

Police Trials.

Yesterday there were but few complaints against members of the force for improper conduct, preferred by citizens. The list used to be quite a long one, but the dismissals which inevitably followed the injudicious application of the club have had the effect to teach those remaining behind the danger of playing the *rôle* of absolute monarchs of their own beats.

WM. H. PLUMMER, a young gentleman of color, stated that, accompanied by a young lady of like complexion, he was carrying a basket of clothes along Laurens-street; that he and a white boy got into a "muss;" that before they had decided their respective pugilistic merits another white boy "sailed in and let me have it," and that about this time Officer ANDREW HENRY came up to scatter the crowd, and arrested him unjustly and took him to the Station-house, striking him as he arrested him. A gentleman who saw the affair said PLUMMER drew a knife; he had seen the first of the "muss;" there were over one hundred people gathered around; he poked his umbrella in between the combatants with the design of separating them, but was prevented by the crowd, who wanted white and black "to have their little game out." "Let them sail in!" cried one voice; "Give both a fair show!" cried another; and so they went in and drew blood freely, and between the mud and the blood were about the same color when the officer came up; that was in half an hour or so. He didn't see the officer act harshly; he flung his club around a little bit and hit the complainant on the ear with his open hand, but that was all. The officer confessed to having boxed PLUMMER's ear; it was not then his purpose to arrest him; it was his bad tongue and the threatened use of the knife which drove him to that. The officer looked like a quiet man.

DAVID GRENNAN, of No. 287 Mott-street, complained that Officer RICHARD D. SCHOLES, arrested him without sufficient cause, and dragged him forcibly through the street. GRENNAN stated that he with others was engaged shoveling snow in Bleecker-street, opposite his employer's store, when the officer told him to stop, and not satisfied with this arrested him. The officer said that he was shoveling the snow so as to impede the railway track, and continued to do so after being remonstrated with. The young man's employer gave him a good character. This officer seemed to be rather a quiet person, too. It was clearly all owing to the snow, which, happily for all parties, has now disappeared.

The East Houston-street Homicide—Death of the Victim.

HENRY WESTCOTT, *alias* Wallace, who was severely beaten on Tuesday by PATRICK D. BYRNES, during a fight at the disreputable house No. 45 East Houston-street, kept by MARY ANN LEWIS, died yesterday morning at 1:30 A. M. Deceased remained in an insensible condition until death ensued. Dr. MORRIS, acting House Surgeon, made a *post-mortem* examination yesterday afternoon by direction of Coroner FLYNN, when he ascertained that death had resulted from compression of the brain, an effusion of blood being found at the base of the skull. Coroner FLYNN having made all the necessary preparations for holding an inquest, and impanneled a jury, postponed the investigation until to-day at 10 A. M. The remains of deceased were then handed over to the family.

WESTCOTT was a resident of Jersey City. He was 26 years of age, and was well known as the son of the late SAMUEL WESTCOTT, who was a wealthy brewer, and in his lifetime was State Senator, Mayor and Alderman of Jersey City. About a year since young WESTCOTT became heir to a fortune of about $250,000, and was engaged studying law in the office of Senator WINFIELD. At the commencement of the war he went out in the Second Regiment Militia, and while stationed at Bladensburg, Md., became acquainted with and married a young lady named WALLACE, from whom, it is stated, he had since separated. His widowed mother was first made acquainted with the facts of the case yesterday, and proceeded to the New-York Hospital, and there found her son dead.

Telegraphic Communication Between New-York and Havana.

The telegraph between New-York and Havana was completed some time ago, as far as the coast. Within the last few days the wires have been laid to the City of Havana, and carried up to the palace of the Captain-General. Mayor HOFFMAN, hearing of this fact, addressed the following dispatch to Gen. LERSUNDI:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1868.

To His Excellency the Captain-General of Cuba:

The City of New-York congratulates the City of Havana upon the completion of telegraphic communication between them. May it, as well as the chain of friendship and interest which unites the two cities, continue unbroken.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Mayor of New-York.

The following reply was received yesterday morning:

HAVANA, March 24, 1868.

To the Mayor of New-York:

We are directly joined by the telegraphic wires. The best invention of this age enables me to press your hand with the best wishes of a brother. Governor and friend, accept my wishes with the sincerity with which they are sent, and may they be the expression of the unanimous views of two nations united by these useful wires for the furtherance of all good and patriotic purposes, interesting both our countries lying so near to each other.

Health to you, Governor.

FRANCISCO LERSUNDI, Captain-General.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Seventy-five thousand tons of Scranton Coal were sold yesterday at auction through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER. The attendance at the sale was large, but the bidding by no means brisk. The following prices were obtained:

10,000 tons lump coal	$3 65@$3 80
14,000 tons steamer coal	3 65@ 3 70
15,000 tons grate coal	3 80@ 3 90
10,000 tons egg coal	3 95@ 4 00
16,000 tons stove coal	4 75@ 4 95
10,000 tons chestnut coal	3 60@ 3 82½
75,000	

The following are the figures of the previous sale:

9,000 tons lump coal	$3 45 @ — —
9,000 tons steamer coal	3 80 @ — —
10,000 tons grate coal	4 25 @ 4 40
5,000 tons egg coal	4 27½@ 4 57½
12,000 tons stove coal	5 10 @ 5 25
5,000 tons chestnut coal	3 90 @ 4 00
50,000	

It is anticipated that prices will be still lower at the sale of next month, as navigation will then be fairly open.

Card from William Conklin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the paragraph headed, "swindling a stranger," in the TIMES yesterday, you will do me great justice by inserting this contradiction. Instead of Mr. NOONAN receiving only $40 in gold from me, he received $53 50 in gold and $1 50 in silver, making $55 in all for his $80 in greenbacks at $1 45 premium. NOONAN either lost or some of his good friends stole $15 in gold from him. He wants me to be accountable for that after having the money in his possession over twenty-four hours.

WILLIAM CONKLIN, No. 292 West-street.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY IN A CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

Messrs. LONGSTREET, SEDGWICK & Co., engaged in the clothing business at No. 380 Broadway, have for some time missed goods from their store. In this emergency Detective KINNER, of the Merchants' Police, was called into consultation, and commenced operations with a view to stop the leak thus mysteriously started. As yesterday morning more goods were missed, the detective made a search of the premises, finding about $300 worth of clothing secreted in a dark room on the third floor. The goods were allowed to remain as a bait to the detective trap, the result being that JAMES A. FRASER, porter of the store, found, on entering the room an hour or so after, two men busily engaged in putting the plunder into large bags. One of the thieves sprang past the porter, and succeeded in making his escape by means of the fall rope in the hatchway, his confederate being secured before he could follow the example. The prisoner gave his name as CHARLES MEYERS, a native of Germany, 46 years of age. He was immediately arraigned before the magistrate by Officer HAVERTY, of the Sixth Ward police, when he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.

JOHN DALY and PETER CULLEN were arrested yesterday and arraigned before the Court by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having forced their way into the tailor-shop of PATRICK CONGDON, at No. 101 Bayard-street, on the night of the 15th inst., and carried off a quantity of ready-made clothing valued at $230. The accused are each about 17 years of age, and after their arrest admitted their guilt, stating that they had sold the greater part of the plunder to LOUIS DELOSKY, of No. 16 Baxter-street, for the small sum of $16. This led to the arrest of the alleged receiver.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

CARL NOBLE, aged 18, a clerk in the employ of EDWARD J. DICKINSON, No. 71 Maiden-lane, was arraigned before the magistrate by Officer FERRI, of the Second Precinct, on the charge of embezzling $25 78. It appeared that the prisoner collected the amount from WM. H. PECK, of No. 98 John-street, and instead of making a return of it to his employer, appropriated it to his own use. Young NOBLE pleaded guilty to the charge, and was held for trial.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.

ANN WALSH, *alias* McManus, a notorious offender, and an unknown male confederate, entered the store of HYMAN ISAAC, at No. 250 Greenwich-street, yesterday morning, under pretence of making purchases. The proprietor soon after saw the woman secrete two coats under her cloak, when he caused her arrest by Officer HOWELL, of the Third Precinct, the confederate making his escape. When arraigned before the magistrate, she was held for trial in default of bail.

CLUBBING.

Officer ATSON, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOSEPH BELNOP, of No. 24 Mulberry-street, a German of advanced age, on a charge of assault and battery. The prisoner, it is alleged, resisted arrest, when the officer used his club with such violence that he cut the unfortunate man on the forehead in a very severe manner, causing him to fall to the pavement, when ATSON dealt him two more blows on the body. As the magistrate became convinced that the club was unnecessarily used, he reprimanded the officer and discharged the prisoner.

DARING ROBBERY.

A foreigner of respectable appearance, named SILVATORE SICORDI, entered the store of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., No. 140 Church-street, yesterday afternoon, and picking up a piece of goods was walking off with it, when he was detained by Mr. KELLOGG and handed over to the custody of Detective FIELD, who was informed by the prisoner that he understood that the firm was "giving out goods," so he thought he would help himself. SICORDI was found in possesssion of $80 in cash, a gold watch, and a card stating that he was a dealer in alcohol at No. 66 Whitehall-street. He was locked up for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

AN ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

JOSEPH W. JOVETTE, No. 343 Eighth-avenue, made a complaint, alleging that ARCHIL FOURNIER, a barkeeper, living at No. 71 Coenties-slip, had attempted to steal from him clothing valued at $100. JOVETTE, going away from home, left the key of his room with his landlady, and she, hearing a noise, went up stairs and saw FOURNIER come out of the room and hastily leave the house. JOVETTE's trunk was found to have been broken open and the contents scattered about in great confusion, but nothing had been taken. The accused was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

JOHN MCCANN was arrested yesterday by Officer JARBOE, of the Seventh Precinct, upon complaint of EDWARD MURPHY, of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. It was stated that Monday evening MURPHY became intoxicated in the company of MCCANN in the saloon No. 277 Division-street, and afterward found he had been robbed of $165. When arrested $40 were found upon the person of MCCANN which MURPHY claimed to identify as his property. The accused was held for an examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REDUCTION OF FARE ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—A circular has been issued announcing that "river competition having been again resumed, and rates of fare reduced, the managers of the Erie Railway have decided to promptly meet every attempt of this character to divert business, and therefore will, until further notice, issue special tickets at the following reduced rates: New-York to Buffalo, $7; New-York to Dunkirk, $8; New-York to Salamanca, $7; New-York to Batavia, $6 25; New-York to Attica, $6 25; New-York to Leroy, $6; New-York to Rochester, $6; New-York to Caledonia, $5 75. These tickets will be valid for a continuous passage to destination, by any train, on the day of their issue."

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY A RIGGER.—The Police of the Fourth Ward were notified yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, that MARTIN WALLACE, a rigger, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years, had been found dead in an outhouse of the tenement-house No. 358 Water-street, where the deceased resided. One of the informants stated that the deceased had evidently committed suicide by hanging himself to the beam overhead, but this theory was denied by the friends, who persisted that deceased was subject to apoplectic fits. As Officer MUSGRAVE only found the remains on the floor of the wood-house, the truth of either these statements could not be decided. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. JOSIAH W. BROWN, one of the former Tax Commissioners, has secured a decision in the Court of Appeals, declaring the law under which the present Board of Tax Commissioners hold their office unconstitutional. This is the second time Mr. BROWN has recovered his place by an appeal to the courts. After the former decision, reinstating Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMSON, the Board of Supervisors inserted a clause in the tax levy to pay all of the contestants their salaries. It is probable that the same course will be pursued now.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MISER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 58 Willett-street, over the remains of PETER HENDRICKSON, aged 76 years. The deceased owned the house in which he lived, only occupying a miserable little room in the rear, the remainder being rented to tenants. In his possession was found a deed and mortgage, $204 in cash and five bank books representing deposits to the amount of $2,000. It was stated that HENDRICKSON had two married daughters living on Long Island. The jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, the Committee on Buildings reported a resolution which was adopted, recommending the general adoption of the "Patent Dummy and Self-closing Hatch," as a preventive against accidents. The same Committee reported a resolution granting permission to the Croton Aqueduct Department to occupy the room on the third floor of house No. 1 Centre-street. The Secretary was authorized to execute a lease from the Vestry of Trinity Church for the premises No. 253 Spring-street, for an additional two years, at the present rent of $600.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. B. R. Stockton, of Trenton; Gen. J. B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, and Hon. E. Eldredge, of Elmira, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Salem; Hon. H. L. McComb, of Delaware; Hon. P. Monteath, of Albany; Mrs. Gov. Fenton, of Albany, and Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Capt. Talbot, of the Royal Navy, and Capt. North, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

THE SUICIDE OF EDWARD MCMAHON.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 552 Greenwich-street, over the body of EDWARD MCMAHON, whose suicide was published in yesterday's TIMES. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased swallowed four and a half ounces of laudanum, though the motive for the act could not be ascertained. He had abandoned his wife some time ago. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland and aged 60 years.

TRAVEL ON THE HUDSON.—The steamboat *Thomas Cornell* will make her first trip for Rondout and Kingston this afternoon at 4 o'clock, leaving Pier No. 34 North River. She will leave this City on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Rondout on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The steamboat *Thomas Collyer* will run this season in the place of the steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, on the lower Hudson steamboat route. Her trips will not be commenced until about the 1st of May.

BOLD THEFT AT THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—A boy was sent to the Metropolitan Bank on Monday afternoon by his employer, Mr. LOUIS DANIELS, a Pearl-street merchant, to procure the cash on a check for $1,000. After the money had been paid to him by the teller, the boy stepped one side to count it, and while he was doing so, a man at his side remarked that he had dropped some of the money. The boy looked down on the floor, when the man seized $750 and escaped to the street.

AMERICA AND THE EAST.—Gen. JAMES L. KIERNAN, United States Consul to China, will lecture on this subject, at Irving Hall, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecturer's residence in the East has afforded him the opportunity to collect material with which to make his lecture interesting and instructive.

THE CITY HALL.—Workmen have commenced renovating the interior of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. It will probably be a work of time, as the ceiling is to be handsomely frescoed, and the walls repainted. New desks, carpets, curtains, and other furniture are to be added. The offices of the Clerk of the Common Council and the Committee room are also to be repainted and furnished.

CITY MISSION CONCERTS.—The fourth of the series of vocal and instrumental concerts, under the auspices of the New-York City Mission, is to be given to-morrow evening, at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second-street, near Second-avenue. The Mendelssohn Glee Club and several distinguished ballad singers and instrumental performers have volunteered for the occasion.

SUNK IN THE HARBOR.—The schooner *Charles Hill*, Capt. CLINTON, while running from Philadelphia to East Cambridge, with coal, while coming into port yesterday morning, to make harbor on account of easterly gales, struck on the wreck of the steamship *Scotland*, and sunk in fifteen minutes. The captain and crew were all saved.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—The Union League Club, which is about removing to the new Club-house on Madison-square, will hold its last meeting this evening in the old Club-house on Union-square, to recall the memories associated with its past history.

SELF-MADE MEN.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture on "Self-made Men" this evening, at St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, commencing at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the mutes of this City.

BILLIARDS.—A match game of billiards, caroms, five hundred points up, push-shot barred, will be played between MICHAEL PHELAN and JOHN DEERY, at SHARKEY's billiard-rooms, No. 202 Broadway, at 8 o'clock this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CLASSON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., Pastor of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, has been remarkably successful in his brief ministry. Already there is a membership of 170. Twenty-four new members were received into fellowship last Sunday, and the work still continues. Preparations for a commodious church edifice are in progress. It has been resolved to erect on the four lots fronting on Classon-avenue, a church with Belville brown-stone front. The style is to be of the Romanesque order, and its capacity will be for seating fourteen hundred persons. The estimated cost of the building is to be $80,000. Dr DURYEA is a progressive man; he is an instructive and eloquent preacher, and is destined to do much valuable work as a gospel minister in his new field. During his connection with the Collegiate Dutch Church in New-York, he had a vast amount of pastoral labor to perform, and at one time the terrible pressure of pastoral work thrust upon him threatened to utterly disqualify him for further duty, but a brief rest from labor and a journey to Europe revived him, and he is now in excellent health and spirits, and able to go on with his work which he loves.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN ORANGE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a barn on the premises of GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE, coal dealer in Orange, which was entirely consumed, together with a hat-shop belonging to MAXIMILIAN TARBOLD, two coal cars belonging to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company and a long coal-shed. Mr. SPOTTISWOODE's loss amounts to $1,800, upon which he was only insured for $200. Mr. TARBOLD's loss on shop and fixtures is about $5,000; insured for $3,400. The stock belonged to THOMPSON & Co., of New-York, and was entirely destroyed.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held at the Catholic Institute in Jersey City, last evening, under the auspices of the Protective Association in reference to the bill known as Senate bill 84, allowing the New-Jersey Railroad to occupy certain streets for railroad tracks. It is stated that the Company are to occupy about fifty blocks of ground for warehouses, &c., for which they will pay very little taxes. The meeting decided to apply for an injunction to restrain the consolidated companies from carrying the bill into effect until the matter is settled before the courts.

DEMOLITION.—The Second National Bank building, on the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, is to be demolished and a new and splendid building erected in its place. The tearing down business will be commenced May 1.

POLITICAL.—The Democratic primaries of Jersey City are ordered to be held on Monday evening next, and the Charter Convention on the Monday following, April 6. The election occurs on April 14.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Capt. JOHN PRICE, of Absecome, in attempting to walk home during the snow-storm on Friday night, a distance of four miles, became exhausted and was frozen to death.

HACKENSACK BRIDGE.—Travel over the turnpike between Jersey City and Newark is to be suspended for about a week, while repairs are being made on the Hackensack Bridge.

ITEMS.—The total amount of taxes to be raised in the State of New-Jersey for the year 1868, foots up $350,000, of which $290,000 is for the payment of the war tax. The Cortlandt-street ferry-boat, *Hudson City*, ran into the bridge on the New-York side on Tuesday evening, tearing away several of the timbers, but did no material damage.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EFFECT OF THE REBELLION UPON STATUTES OF LIMITATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES—DID THE WAR SUSPEND THOSE STATUTES—THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO INTERFERE—INTERESTING TO NORTHERN CREDITORS.

Peter Honger, Plaintiff in Error, vs. J. S. and E. A. Abbott.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas. This was an action on contract between citizens of New-Hampshire and a citizen of Arkansas. The merits of the case are unimportant—the only question presented here being, whether the time during which the courts of Arkansas were closed on account of the rebellion, is to be excluded from the computation of time fixed by the statute of limitations within which suits on contract may be brought. It is not one of the exceptions provided by the statute of limitations enacted by the State of Arkansas. The Court below overruled demurrers, raising the point that the action was covered by the statute, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs. Appeal was taken from that judgment, and it is now urged that the rebellion did not suspend the operation of the statute of limitations; nor did the act of Congress of 11th June, 1864. But if it had attempted to do so it would have been a void act, because Congress is without power to make such an enactment. To say when and in what cases a statute of limitations shall cease to run is a matter exclusively within the control and authority of the several States. Congress can under no circumstances interfere with it. On the other hand, the defendant in error maintaining the view taken by the Court below, insists that the closing the courts by rebellion or civil war suspends the operation of the statute of limitations. The case of domestic war, where the Courts of justice are shut, is not within the terms of the exception; but it is manifest that in such a case no action could be brought, and the claimant would be without a remedy, and that, too, without any presumption against him, and with the idea of negligence or laches on his part rebutt by the facts. If, then, it does not come within the letter of the exception, it does come within the spirit and equity of it. The omission to commence the suit is not the fault of the individual subject, but of the Government that has failed to provide a court wherein the prescribed remedy may be obtained. In this case no amount of diligence would have enabled the claimants to preserve their right to one. Nor could the Legislature have been expected to provide for such a contingency; for no Government would, for a moment, act upon the theory of its own extinction, or of its inability to preserve its own existence. It could not admit, by a statute law, any such possibility. The law-making power could not, therefore, provide for such a case. It must be regarded as an unavoidable casualty, which shall not be allowed to inflict unnecessary damage or interpose fictitious barriers to the administration of justice. To extend the statute to meet the present case would not be without precedent. [Stat. of James and cases under it.]

Between citizens of two States at war all debts are suspended, and also the statute of limitations, [Kent's Com., 1, 68,] and the late rebellion having been declared to be a civil war, and to give belligerent rights to the parties, carries with it all the incidents thereto, and suspends the statute of limitations between citizens of two of our States, one in rebellion and the other not.

The act of Congress of June 11, 1864, is sufficient to take the case out of the operation of the statute of limitations. Such statutes relate only to the remedy. Congress has full power to change the remedies and declare what the limitations shall be, though until it is done the statutes of the States are adopted and form a rule of decision in the courts of the United States.

Reverdy Johnson for plaintiff in error; S. C. Eastman for defendants in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Judge delivered the charge to the jury in the sherry-wine case that has been on trial for twenty-two days past. He said:

The commendable attention and unwearied patience you have bestowed upon this trial deserves the thanks of the Court and the counsel engaged. This case concerns 1,826 quarter casks of wine, containing 3,000 gallons, the value of which, at $1 10 in gold per gallon, is $112,000. If the goods seized are forfeited the owners loose that amount. With but two exceptions all the wine has

been invoiced at $16 per quarter cask. The invoices alleged to be fraudulent are all sworn to by the head of the house of Lacave & Echecopar as correct, and the goods therein honestly valued. The Government claim that the business of this house has been a systematic fraud. The Government also claim that the invoices are lower than the actual market value at Cadiz. On the part of the claimants it is claimed that the invoices are valued fully up to the market value at Cadiz. He said he would not comment on the evidence, but refer to the points of law on the question, and leave the rest to the jury's unbiased judgment. This seizure was made on the laws of 1799, 1823 and 1863, and according to those laws, if any goods are undervalued on invoices with intent to defraud the Government, the goods shall be forfeited. Lacave & Echecopar did not purchase the wine as they imported it. He read extracts from the law relating to the question. The statute means the actual market value, and the good common sense of men must determine what is the actual marketable value of goods. The market value of goods is what the owner holds his goods worth, and what he would sell them for in the market. Then the question is, is $16 the actual market value of the wine? The Government claim to show that the value of the wine at Cadiz was in excess of the amount stated. The simple points for your consideration are as follows: The Government claims that it has four lines of evidence and proof. First, the order sales. Second, the sales to Leanu. Third, the insurance on the wine. Fourth, the testimony of the experts. Those on the part of the claimants are: First, the letters between Jones and Lacave & Echecopar. Second, the letters between Jones and Bensusan. Third, testimony of experts. If you shall find upon all the evidence in regard to the $1 10 transaction, that this mode of business was to conceal the actual market value, then the $1 10 transactions are of importance; but if upon the other hand you shall find this mode of business not to be for the purpose of concealing the actual value of the goods, then all the evidence relating to the $1 10 transactions are of no importance whatever. He said he should leave the entire evidence, without comment, to the jury for their consideration and judgment. He further said if you shall find that the invoice value was correct and just, then you will find a verdict for the claimant. But if you shall find that the invoices have been undervalued, then you will have to find whether the undervaluation was with fraudulent intent, or unknowingly and without intent to defraud. With regard to the question of intent, if the owner shall knowingly enter his goods under their real value, it cannot be done knowingly without intent to defraud, and the owner swears falsely to their value, and his goods shall be forfeited. But if the mistake has happened by accident, and without intent to defraud, the goods cannot be forfeited. If you find that the goods have been undervalued, you will have to determine if it was done by intent or accident, by taking into consideration, the extent of the undervaluation, the benefit accruing therefrom, and to what extent it has been the practice to undervalue their goods. He further said it was his duty to read to the jury the instructions he had been asked to give in his charge to them. There were nine requests on part of the Government, and thirty-one on part of the claimants. He read part of them, concurring in some, and others he disapproved altogether, and did not read. During the reading he said it is your duty to decide whether the invoices were undervalued or not, or whether the $1 10 was a sale under cover, or an honest sale; and if you find that the $1 10 is not referable to Spain, it has nothing to do with the case. If you believe the house of Lacave & Echecopar believed the offer of Jones to be a *bona fide* application, and also that Lacave & Echecopar did make a *bona fide* offer to him, you may infer that the prices offered Jones was the actual market value of the wine at Cadiz. It has been urged to you with great earnestness on part of the claimants, that the appraisement of the wine should prevent any further prosecution in the matter, But it is not so, or never has been so. Reappraisement is done to get at the correct duty on the goods; but it does not pardon fraud, and seizures can be made after appraisement or reappraisement and a suit carried on. The law is that appraisements and reappraisements are not conclusive on either side, and the Government is not bound by their decisions. The question in regard to the informer and seizures of the books and papers has nothing to do with the case, and the officers of the Government have a perfect right to employ all possible means to detect fraud and punish those that defraud. You are to decide this case on the evidence, as given to you by both sides, without prejudice, without any feelings but those consistent with your oath, and the instructions of the Court. When probable cause is shown for prosecution, the burden of the proof is upon the claimants, and it is for them to establish their innocence. If the claimants have shown that the wine was fairly valued at $16, you are then to find a verdict for them. But if the claimants have not shown their wine to be fairly and honestly valued, you are to find a verdict for the Government. Under the act of 1830 you must find, in order to find a verdict against the claimants and in favor of the Government, that the invoices were made up with intent of false valuation and unless you find that under that section the goods cannot be forfeited. Under the act of 1863 the goods cannot be forfeited unless you find that the entry or the attempt to make the entry, was done knowingly, you can find for the Government under either statute or under either count of the libel; that is under the counts of the libel under either statutes, if you find against the claimants under either of the acts the goods are to be forfeited, you must find in favor of the claimants under both, to find a verdict in their favor. With these observations he committed the cause to the jury. The jury retired at 12:40 P. M., and not having agreed upon a verdict at the adjournment of the Court, were dismissed to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning.

THE ROCK ISLAND CASE.

Rufus Hatch vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.—This case came up again yesterday afternoon. On the defendant's motion to dissolve the injunction affidavits were read by the counsel for defendants in reply to affidavits read last Saturday by the counsel for plaintiffs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

United States vs. Joseph Bloomgarien.—The defendant in this case was a "counter of currency" in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Louisville, Ky. He is charged with having, during the eight months prior to the 12th of last February, embezzeled $12,275 of the funds intrusted to him to count. He left Louisville in time to escape arrest, and came to this City. The United States District Attorney for the District of Kentucky, F. H. Bristow, telegraphed to Assistant United States District Attorney Bell that defendant was in this city, and Mr. Bell caused his arrest by Deputy United States Marshal Thomas Lease. The defendant was taken before the Commissioner and committed until this morning, when a day will be fixed for the examination.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II—MARCH 25.

Before Judge Barbour.

REPAVING WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

William B. Reynolds vs. John Otevson.—This action arose on a contract for laying a stone bridge or crosswalk in June, 1866, across West-street, at the corner Barclay, by taking up the old stones and redressing and relaying them.

The plaintiff is a contractor in this City, and in June, 1866, was paving West-street with Belgian pavement. Defendant keeps a liquor-store on the northcorner of Barclay and West-street. The defence was that the plaintiff was to put down new stones, which he failed to do. The defendant attempted to prove that the plaintiff was paid by the City. On objection by counsel for plaintiff, this evidence was not allowed.

The Court charged the jury that if the walk was a good, first-class one the plaintiff was entitled to recover, but if not they must find for the defendant.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $111 60 the full amount of the claim.

For plaintiff, Thos. Lawrence and M. E. Sawyer; for defendant, Geo. F. Martens.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 25.

By Judge Ingraham.

Conger et al. *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Haskins *vs.* Waite; motion granted.

The People, &c., Muller *vs.* Korias; I see no reason to alter the amount of bail filed by the Justice.

Jung et al. *vs.* Wagstaff et al.; motion denied.

The Same *vs.* The Same; motion granted for five per cent.

Waterbury *vs.* The Hudson Gaslight Company; motion denied; costs of plaintiff to abide the event.

Jackson *vs.* Jackson; referred back for further proofs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 25.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

David Elston *vs.* Andrew Schilling et al.; motion granted on terms.

Amos Woodruff *vs.* Patrick Dickie; motion granted on terms; order to be settled on two days' notice.

James R. Trufant *vs.* John E. Merrill et al.; see memorandum with Special Term clerk.

James M. Monk *vs.* Elicott D. Averill; motion denied with $7 costs.

John J. Brown, Administrator, &c., *vs.* Jay Gould; motion granted without costs.

C. Tower *vs.* Peter Smith et al.; motion for reference granted.

John Lowarby, Jr., *vs.* James Russell et al.; extra allowance of $25 granted; findings settled.

In the matter of the petition of George Morris for the custody of Susannah Morris; writ discharged.

Stephen Ward *vs.* Aaron G. Heckroth; Joseph Meeks, Esq., appointed receiver on filing bond, &c.

Frank A. Dilworth *vs.* Jabez A. Bostwick; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

John H. Lockwood *vs.* James R. Cullin; motion for new trial granted with costs. Papers in the Clerk's office.

Perry *vs.* Rosenblatt; judgment affirmed with costs.

By Judge Jones.

Dora Kelly et al. *vs.* John P. Jorolomon; motion to dissolve injunction denied with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Constantine Rossway *vs.* James W. Seymour; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Mary A. Masterson et al. *vs.* Charles Beers et al.; two of the requests to find must be altered; see proposed findings and requests.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT — BROOKLYN — PART I.

Before Justice Lott.

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY ON A FORGED NOTE.

Chas. Goodwin vs. The Phenix Bank.—Chas. Goodwin, the plaintiff in this case, who does business in New-York, received a notice from the Phenix Bank that on the 10th of August, 1866, a promissory note for the amount of $600 would become due. Plaintiff claims that he was not in the habit of making promissory notes, but that he had made one to the amount in question, and that previous to going into the country he left a sufficient amount with his clerk to meet the note when it became due. When he returned he discovered this particular note to be a forgery. The names of two or three intermediate indorsers on the note were proved to have been forged. Plaintiff claims that the note never had any legal existence, and that he should recover the amount, having paid it by mistake.

The Court held that the plaintiff was the best qualified person to decide as to the validity of the signature, and that it was his duty to have been on the alert. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Justice Lott, Judge Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

John Garvin, who was tried on Tuesday for the murder of John Mullen, in Navy-street, on the morning of the 17th of November last, was brought up in court yesterday, when Justice LOTT charged the jury to the effect that if they could not find the prisoner guilty of murder, the charge made in the indictment, then they could find a verdict for some degree; but the evidence would not warrant a conviction for any but manslaughter in the fourth degree. The jury then retired, and after an absence of an hour, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Mr. DeWitt, of counsel for the prisoner, moved for arrest of judgment. He argued that, according to the testimony in the case, there were three concurrent causes of death, the violence which produced the wounds of deceased, the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors, and the treatment he received at the hands of the police, and the jury had no warrant whatever for finding the verdict which they had brought in. He claimed that the Court was competent to reverse the verdict.

The District Attorney said he had no argument to make, as the case had been submitted to the Jury to decide upon the fact, which they had done. He did not feel disposed to call their action in question.

Justice Lott said he saw no reason for granting the motion for a stay of proceedings, then sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years. The Court then adjourned.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1558	Robbins vs. Haskall.	1600	Browning et al. vs. Roser et al.
1424	Longfellow et al. vs. De Voe et al.	1602	Morris vs Treacey.
1564	Hughes vs. McManus.	1604	Clements vs. Sullivan.
1582	Nicoll vs. Marks.	1608	Prosser et al. vs. Huling.
1584	Fawcett, Adm'r., vs. Stewart.	1610	Bergman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1410	J. Russell Man'f. Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.	1612	Wilson vs. Hutchins.
		1614	Callaghan vs. Henriques.
1588	Rowan vs. Green et al.	1616	Seabrook vs. Hecker.
1590	Hutchins vs. Ingham.	1618	Moore et al. vs. Schuchmann et al.
1592	Wheaton vs. Duryea.		
1596	Board et al. vs. Smith.		
1598	Suggett vs. Ingham.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
99	Toklas vs. Sheyer.	182	Cranston vs. Mason.
146	Gardner vs. Thomson et al.	268	Beames vs. Grovestein et al.
187	Cameron vs. Buckmaster.	296	Couron vs. Coleman, ex'r, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
52	Washington Iron Works vs. Oil Tank Trans. Co.	181	Hackley vs. Hope et al.
		185	Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers.
98	Peabody vs. Hart et al.	197	Rudd vs. Morgan, Jr.
99	Gregory, &c., vs. Gregory, &c.	198	Gregory et al. vs. Gregory, &c.
142	Michon vs. Groux et al.	209	Wilkes vs. Tallman et al

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3742	Larkin vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co.	3892	Cazimajou vs. Sibley.
		3894	Fornachon vs. N. Y. and Harlem R.R. Co
3868	Coulter vs. Willard.		
2378	Migel vs. Munoz.	3896	Folsom vs. Southart.
3852	Terrier vs. American Glass Silvering Co.	3898	Bunbaum vs. Bunheimer et al.
3880	Janeway vs. Garniss, ex'r, &c.	3902	Smith vs. Smith.
		3904	Hopkins vs. Robinson
3884	Lockwood et al. vs. Weil et al.	3906	Beck vs. Kinstler.
		3908	Green vs. Pastell.
3888	Clay vs. Winter.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on. No Calendar.

Part II.—Adjourned without day.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, JJ.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Tacker vs. Foster.	9	Hoogland vs. Birdseye.
2	McMahon vs. Rauhr.	10	Ward vs. Barnard.
3	Hoggett vs. Cockroft.	11	Miller vs. Hyatt.
4	White vs. Hogan.	12	Joseph vs. Lowenstein.
5	Brown vs. Simmons.	13	Pond vs. Clark.
6	Stoney vs. Farmers' Trans. Co.	14	Brown vs. Simmons.
		15	Wilson vs. Sturgis.
7	Jones vs. Looran.	16	Hall vs. Cronk.
8	Laflin Powder Co. vs. Nesmith.	17	Daily vs. Melville.

CIRCUIT COURT—KINGS COUNTY—MARCH 26.

94	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The National Fire Insurance Co.	99	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.
95	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The American Fire Insurance Co.	100	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.
96	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The Firemen's Trust Insurance Co.	101	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.
97	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The Firemen's Trust Insurance Co.	83	Chas. A. P. Bergman, Adm'r vs. John Farrell
98	Aaron A. Degrauw vs. The Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	129	David Williams vs. David Babcock.
		82	Clements Trimble vs. Joseph Sloper.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 25, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108	30	Pacific Mail	109½
1,000	do	108½	100	Atlantic Mail	88½
8,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	106⅝	100	do	89
25,000	do	106⅝	100	Union Nav. Co	23⅛
16,000	do	106⅞	200	do	23⅞
6,000	do	106⅞	100	Adams Ex	73⅞
10,000	do	106¾	100	do	74
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109¾	52	N. Y. Cen	119½
150,000	do b30	110⅛	15	do	120
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 New	106⅝	500	do	120⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New Issue	107	1100	do	120⅛
5,000	do	107⅛	100	do	120⅛
3,000	do	107⅛	100	Erie R	69⅜
18,000	do	107⅛	400	do c	69⅛
61,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅞	1300	do c	69⅜
80,000	do	100⅞	300	do	69⅜
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅞	300	do	69⅞
5,000	do 3d Ser	105⅞	33	Hud. Riv. R	130
2,850	do Small	105⅞	100	do	135
5,000	do	105⅞	300	Reading R	90⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅞	700	do	90⅜
30,000	do	65⅛	60	Mich. Cen	113
1,000	do	65⅞	1000	Clev. & Tol	103⅛
2,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	59⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R c	88⅛
5,000	do	59	200	do	88⅛
7,000	Missouri 6s	87	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf b10	75
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M	93	100	do	74⅝
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅛	800	do	74⅜
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105	100	do b30	75⅛
3,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	96	50	Chi. & R. I	92⅞
2,000	O. & M. 1st M.	92	400	do	92⅞
7,000	Cl. & Tol. 7s, N. B c	94	100	do	92⅛
10	Merchants Bank	118	300	M. & St. P	54
5	Continental Bank	102	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf c	69⅜
10	Fourth National	104⅜	200	Del. L. & W	113⅜
400	West. U. Tel c	33⅜	60	Del. & Hud. Ca	150
100	do	34	300	Tol. W. & W	49
100	do c	33⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C	102⅛
50	do	34	200	do	102⅜
100	Canton Co	45⅛	100	do c	102⅛
			100	Alt. & T. H	42⅛
			400	Ohio & Miss	29⅜
			100	do	29⅛
			100	do b30	29⅞
			205	H. & St. J. Pf	85½
			100	do b30	86

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 b30	110⅜	100	Del. & Hud. C	150
40,000	do	109⅞	100	H. & St. J. Pf	84⅝
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅛	25	Adams Ex	74
10,000	do b5	107⅜	100	do	73⅜
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	106⅝	200	do	73⅞
15,000	do	106⅝	20	Mer. U. Ex	34⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64	106⅛	300	do	34
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67 New issue	107⅜	200	N. Y. Cen	118⅛
			600	do b60	120
			200	do	118⅛
			500	do b30	119⅛
35,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	106⅝	100	do b9	118⅛
			400	do b9	118⅝
			100	do b15	118⅜
10,000	do b5	106⅞	800	Erie R	68
3,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s R.	100⅝	100	do	67⅞
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	100⅞	300	do s3	67⅜
20,000	do	100⅞	200	do	67⅞
90,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅝	200	Reading R b10	90
			200	do	89⅜
20,000	do 3d Ser. b30	106	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	87⅛
15,000	do	105⅝	100	do	87⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73⅞
10,000	do	65⅜	300	do	73⅞
50,000	Missouri 6s	87	500	do	73⅞
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	87	300	Clev. & Tol	102⅛
60	Bank of Commerce	117⅛	200	do	102⅛
20	West U. Tel	33⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R	91
200	Pacific Mail	109	200	do	91⅛
12	do	109⅛	100	do	91
50	do	108⅞	100	Mil. & St. P	53⅛
100	do	108⅞	800	Mil. & St. P Pf	69
300	Boston W. P	19⅛	200	do	68⅞
			100	Tol. W. & W	47⅞
			1000	Ohio & Miss. R	29⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	34⅛	200	Reading R c	90⅛
100	Am. Ex	68⅛	200	do	90⅜
50	Adams Ex	73⅜	200	do c	90⅜
300	Pacific Mail c	109	400	do b10	90⅛
100	do	109⅛	100	do	90⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	88⅛	1200	P., F. W. & Ch	102
600	N. Y. Cen	119⅞	200	do c	102
800	do	119⅛	200	O. & Miss. R	29⅜
600	do	119⅜	200	do b3	29⅞
100	do b5	119⅞	400	do c	29⅞
200	do b10	120	200	Cleve. & Pitts	90⅛
400	do b3	119⅞	200	do	90⅛
200	do c	119⅞	200	do c	90⅛
100	Tol. W. & W	49⅛	200	do	90⅞
200	Erie R	69	200	Clev. & Tol	103⅛
200	do	69	200	do c	103⅛
600	do b10	69⅛	500	C., R. I. & P	92
400	do	69⅛	400	do	92
800	do	69⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	74⅛
200	do	69⅛	800	do	74⅛
200	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅛	200	do b3	74⅛
			1200	do s3	74⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1500	Pacific Mail	109⅜	600	Reading R	90⅛
100	do c	109⅜	1500	do	90⅜
100	do c	109⅜	400	do c	90⅜
100	West. U. Tel b30	34⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf c	69⅜
500	do	34⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C c	102⅛
10	do	33⅜	100	Ohio & M. R	29⅜
100	do c	34	300	M. S. & N. I. R c	88⅛
200	do	34	200	do	88⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. c	120⅜	100	do b3	88⅜
300	do	120½	200	Clev. & Pitts	90⅜
200	do b3	120⅜	100	Chi. R. I. & P	92⅛
500	do	120⅜	100	do	92⅜
800	do c	120⅛	100	do	92
100	Adams Ex	74⅜	300	do	91⅜
500	Erie R c	69⅞	800	C. & N. W. R Pf	74⅜
200	do b3	69⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100	Pac. Mail	108⅞	300	M. S. & N. I.	87⅜
500	West. U. Tel	33⅞	100	do s3	87⅜
300	do	33⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R	29⅞
500	do	33⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	89½
200	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅞	100	do	89⅜
300	Erie R	67½	600	Clev. & Tol	102⅜
800	Reading R	89⅞	300	Chic. & R. I & P	91½
200	do	89⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74
100	P., F. W. & C.	101⅜	200	do	74⅛
100	M. & St. P. Pf	68⅜			

WEDNESDAY, March 25, P. M.

The sales of Gold through the forenoon were a fraction higher than at the close of business on Tuesday. The rates were 138⅜@138⅝@138¼ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was not so superabundant, and some of the holders carried over their balances as cheap as 4 ⅌ cent. per annum. After the settlements at the Gold Exchange Bank were completed, the rate of interest on Gold balances returned to 7 ⅌ cent. per annum, and the later sales of the Gold Room fell off to 138¼@138⅛ ⅌ cent. This change of market was due to the adverse decision of the Clearing House Banks, 31 to 26, against the employment of the new Treasury Certificates of Deposits, suggested on Friday last in the settlement of their daily balances. The previous vote the other day was 36 to 18; but it is not probable that the general change of sentiment shown today will lead to a further trial, and we are not sure that it is desirable that it should. The question being settled as against the measure, the Money market will soon adjust itself, as though it had never been suggested. The public funds were on the recovery this morning, on the over-confident calculation (as the result proved) on the favorable action of the Banks at the Clearing House meeting. The sales were ⅛@⅜ per cent. better than on Tuesday. After 2 o'clock this advance was wholly lost, although there was no marked preference to force sales for Cash, and smaller parcels offered, in any way, than was anticipated from the first disappointment at the non-relief of the Bank movement.

Notwithstanding the Bank action, the pressure for Money from the Brokers was not so general or severe as on Monday and Tuesday. The number of really needy borrowers who are willing to pay above 7 ⅌ cent. interest either on pledge of the Railway Stocks or the Public Funds is seriously diminishing, and the Gold men who paid over 7 per cent. yesterday and the day before were readily accommodated at or within this rate to-day. In the afternoon it was understood that the Treasury Office had again bought 7.30 ⅌ cents at about 105½ ⅌ cent. to a moderate amount, and the probability is that the Assistant Treasurer will continue to relieve the market in this way as far as his Greenback balances will allow.

The Foreign Exchanges were again dull, and sales of sixty-days London, standard names, are at 109⅝@109⅞ ⅌ cent. The Export movement of the week in Domestic Produce from New-York is unexpectedly light, and to this result as bearing on the Foreign Exchanges, is to be added very light receipts of Cotton at the Southern ports. On the other hand the business in foreign merchandise is active, and the values upon which Customs Duties are being paid this week are heavy. These facts would tell in the direction of higher Exchanges, but for the dearness of Money, which tempts the Bankers to meet the demand at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. below the points at which it would pay to ship Gold Coin.

The staples of speculation in the Railway market are New-York Central and Erie. Both have fluctuated from 2½@3½ ⅌ cent. through the day, as they did yesterday. The highest sales were made before half-past 1 o'clock. The lowest immediately after the breaking up of the Clearing-house meeting. The course of Central was 119½@119⅞@120⅜@120½@118½@117½@117⅞ ⅌ cent. The sales of Erie 68⅞@69@69⅞@70@69½@67@68⅛@67⅜ ⅌ cent. In Reading the business was generally higher than on Tuesday, and the Western Roads were less violently agitated by the excitement in Central and Erie than usually attends such sudden and frequent changes. The Miscellaneous Stocks were steady in the forenoon, but on only a moderate business. In the late Boards the bidding was weak for the Express and Telegraph Stocks, and also for Pacific Mail. The Tennessee and Missouri Bonds hold remarkably firm, considering the dearness of money.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Gold, Exchange and the Public Funds steady. The Railways quite unsettled, with frequent fluctuations, both ways, in New-York Central and Erie.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	100⅞	Missouri	87	87
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅞	109⅜	Northwest	63	61
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅜	106⅜	N. West Pref	74⅛	73⅜
N. Y. Central	119⅞	117½	Rock Island	91⅞	91⅛
Erie	68⅞	67½	Fort Wayne	101⅞	101⅜
Hudson	134	134	W. U. Telegraph	33⅜	33⅜
Reading	89⅜	89⅛	M'chants' Union	34	34
Mich. Southern	87⅞	87⅛	St. Paul Pref	68⅝	68⅛
Ohio and Miss	29⅜	29⅛	St. Paul Com	53	53
Pittsburgh	89⅛	89⅜	Pacific Mail	109⅛	108
Toledo	103	102⅜	American Gold	138⅜	138⅛
Tenn 6s, new	65⅜	65⅛	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. 1868	138	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅞
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	110⅝	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅜	5-20 coup. '67	106⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅝	10-40 reg	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109½	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series.	105½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s reg	108⅜	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. Bounty 7s coup	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Canal 7s. 1870	101	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1872-78	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	68
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex-c	66¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100½	Tennessee new bds	65½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100½	Virginia 6s., ex-c	48
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103	Georgia 6s	72
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	59
Illinois reg., 1860	100	North Car. 6s. n. b	58½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	87
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	California 7s	132
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Connecticut 6s	99½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	118	Hanover	111
Mechanics'	121	Irving	105
America	138	Market	115
Phenix	105	Nassau	107
National	112½	Shoe and Leather	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	111	Continental	102
State of New-York	113½	St. Nicholas	106
Commerce	117½	Impt'rs. & Traders'	128
Mec. B. Association	116	Park	147
Ocean	102	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103¼	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F	101½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	91½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	103
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	105
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M	113¼	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	88
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	87½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	92
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	101
Tol & W. 2d M	82	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	86
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98

We understand that the Panama Company, in addition to their usual Quarterly Dividend of of six ⅌ cent., will present their Stockholders in April with *an extra Cash Dividend of twenty per cent.* It is unfortunate for our Revenue Department at Washington that so many of the Stockholders in this wealthy and successful corporation are foreigners, from whom the five ⅌ cent. Income Tax cannot be collected. On their April distribution of about $1,820,000 this Tax should be $91,000. This Company, like our Banks and other corporations, although doing business under a New-York charter, decline to assume the Tax for their Stockholders, so many of them being out of reach of our Revenue Laws.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* of March 24, says:

"During the session of the Legislature for 1866, the Union Coal Company was chartered, the seat of its operations being in Luzerne County. During the last few months this Company, by means of a sheriff's sale, has been consolidated with, or, rather, absorbed by, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This was, doubtless, the object for which the first-named Company was organized. Recently the Northern Coal Company has been chartered and organized, to operate in Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. This Company has obtained possession of large bodies of coal lands near Providence, and also near Carbondale, and intend to construct a railroad from Providence, up the Lackawanna Creek, through Carbondale, to the Susquehanna River, at or near Lanesboro, where it will intersect the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, or a feeder thereof, extending from Ninevah down to Lanesboro. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has made a heavy loan to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and has engaged to furnish it with a large amount of freight. Indeed, according to agreement, the delivery of this coal freight was to have commenced some months ago, upon the completion of the road from Albany to Lanesboro; but considerable delay has been incurred in constructing the road from the coal-fields in Luzerne to the Susquehanna. It is now probable this difficulty will be overcome during the approaching Summer by using the franchises granted to the Northern Coal Company. When this much shall be accomplished, it is fair to infer the Northern Coal Company will be swallowed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, thus creating one of the most opulent corporations in the country, with capital or property amounting in value to near or quite $20,000,000—the stock being held at a premium of more than 50 ⅌ cent.

Meanwhile the great rival of this Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, having intersected the Erie Railway at Lackawaxen, is now surveying for a route from Turner's, on the Erie, across to the Hudson, near the City of New-York, where it means to establish the most complete works for coaling steamers and freighting vessels that have yet been devised. Between Lackawaxen and Turner's it will use the Erie Railway, under a contract already in operation. This will furnish it a direct railroad route from Luzerne County to New-York. The stock of this Company is at 75 ⅌ cent. premium.

Of course these two mammoth Companies do not make their enormous profits as common carriers, but by trading in coal."

The Issue of Erie Railroad Stock.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
JERSEY CITY, March 23, 1868.

To the Public:

The report in some of the morning papers, said to have originated at Albany, that the 100,000 shares of new stock of the Erie Railway Company were issued without the surrender of an equal amount of convertible bonds previously issued, and that the proceeds of the bonds so issued were not paid into the Treasury is entirely without foundation. The truth is that the whole amount of convertible bonds, $10,000,000, was issued (as we believe, legally) and sold, and the proceeds were paid into the Treasury of the Company, and not a dollar of the stock has been issued except upon the surrender of an equal amount of convertible bonds.

JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, President.
D. DREW, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commerce-st., No. 16, 25x87	$9,000
Hammond-st., No. 130, 25x95	1,700
Leroy-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. Greenwich-st., 50x100	nom.
West Washington-place, No. 40, 25.6x97	nom.
Varick-st., No. 102, 22x91, half part	5,879
Orchard-st., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x87.6	16,000
7th-st., s. s., 183.8 ft. w. of Av. D, 22.8x90.10	12,450
9th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 12.6x90.2	8,600
22d-st., n. s., 121.10½ ft. e. of 7th-av., 88.9x3.1½x10x18.9x98.9x21.10½	17,750
23d-st., n. s., 334.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.4x142.4x5.2x75x9x55x5.2x142.4	$35,000
21st-st., No. 311	15,000
33d-st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	20,000
47th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	3,500
48th-st., s. s., 294 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.6x100.5	22,500
50th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	4,000
50th-st., n. s., 321 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	14,350
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	7,500
52d-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	16,166
52d-st., s. s., 213.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	16,166
52d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	15,666
53d-st., n. s., 15 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.4	9,500
53d-st. and 6th-av., n. e. cor., 22x100.5	9,500
54th-st., n. s., 112.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x100.5	25,000
56th-st., s. s., 126.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x100.5	25,000
58th-st., n. s., 235.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.1x100.4	10,000
75th-st., s. s., 15 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	4,700
84th-st., s. s., 434.5½ ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	2,785
87th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.8	24,900
88th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8	3,150
10th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.7	1,200
107th and 108th sts., bet. 3d and 4th avs., lots Nos. 338 to 359 inclusive, ¾ share	4,125
118th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 39x100.5	3,800
125th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.10x100.11	16,500
127th-st., n. s., 408.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.7x99.11	10,500
Av.-C and 10th-st., s. o. corner, 23.4x83	22,750
Lexington-av. and 43d-st., s. w. corner, 50x100.5	12,000
1st-av., No. 13, 25.9½x55x24.2x8.10x1.6x45.4	17,600
1st-av. and 117th-st., n. e. cor., 4 lots, each 25.2x113	3,500
2d-av., w. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 71st-st., 51x100	5,000
2d-av., e. s., 50.4½ ft. s. of 117th-st., 25.2½x100	1,250
4th-av., and 59th-st., n. e. corner, 305x100.5	60,000
11th-av. and 96th-st., n. e. corner, 325x100.11x225x75.9x100x25.2	35,000

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 371, 5 years, per year	$1,345
Canal-st., Nos. 186 and 188, 3 years, per year	960
Hester-st., No. 178, 3 years, per year	700
Norfolk-st., No. 103, (store,) 2 years, per year	360
South-st., No. 118, 5 years, per year	3,000
Washington-st., No. 328, 5 years, per year	3,000
1st-st., Nos. 3 and 5, 3 years, per year	1,650
1st-av., No. 752, (store,) 3 years, per year	324
3d-av., No. 789, 5 years, per year	1,100
4th-av., No. 388, 1 year	1,000
8th-av., No. 623, 1 year	1,029

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$3,250
Bergen-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Pearsall-st., 50x100	2,100
Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Evergreen-av., 25x82.5x26.7x91.8	2,550
Columbia-st., w. s., lot No. 25, 25x101	4,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Classon-av., triangle, 66.2x123.6x104.5	1,250
Hall-st., n. s., adjoining Hunter Fly farm, Bk. 15, lots 43, 45, 46, 47, Blk. 44, front on Fulton-av	600
Hunter-st., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Gates-av., 25x101	6,732
Luqueer-st., s. s., 156.8 ft. from Clinton-st., 20.10x10	4,000
Marion-st., s. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Patchen-av, 18x100	1,095
Pacific-st., n. s., 62.8 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20.9x90	6,000
Rooney-st., n. s., 189.8 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 44.8x100	2,020
Smith and Schemerhorn sts., s. e. corner, 8 x100	15,000
State-st., s. s., 28 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 78x.8x22x22x100	6,800
Taylor-st. and Wythe-av., s. e. cor., 40x80; Taylor-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 45x100	9,500
Tillary-st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of Washington-st., 20.11x97	3,800
1st-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of N. 6th-st. 25x75	3,250
S. 4th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 22.6x100x46x45.8x68.6x147.4	4,000
S. 5th-st., n. s., 142 ft. w. of 6th-av. 137.3x21x137.7x21	10,000
N. 8th-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 5th-st., 25x75	2,400
North 8th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 5th-st., 50x75	3,200
9th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	1,225
South 9th-st., s. s., 146 ft. w. of 5th-st., irregular lot, 50 ft. front	5,000
16th-st., n. s., 244 ft. e. of 3d-av., 91.4x20.1-10x90.4x20	100
16th-st., s. s., 317 ft. w. of 3d-av., 93x19.6½x91x19.6½	4,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 335 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	4,675
Fulton-av., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	1,600
Fulton-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hopkinson-av., 100x100	4,000
Throop-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Floyd-st., 25x100	2,700
4th-av. and 37th-st., n. e. cor. 20.4x31x278x117.6	nom.
4th-av. and 38th-st., n. e. cor. 100x150.2	2,000
Block of 48 lots, Washington and Fulton sts., L-st. and East River	90,000

Leases Recorded.

Hudson-av. and Plymouth-st., s. w. cor. dwelling-house, 3 years, per year	950

New Lots.

Market-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of 6th-st., 125x150	$1,100
Hale and Ridgewood avs., n. e. cor., 101.2x187.4x174.2½x229	1,750
Sheppard-av., s. s., 291.1 ft. w. of Atlantic-av., 316.1x100x25x100x25	300
Hamilton-av., w. s., 75 ft. n of Lexington-av., 103.11x25x104.2x25., q. c.	500
Lots Nos. 24 and 25	500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., bearing 6 per cent. interest and principal payable in gold, for sale at par, and accrued interest, in currency. Descriptive pamphlets furnished. FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents C. P. R. R., No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 25, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	780
Flour, bbls	5,070	Malt, bushels	555
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	90	Pork, bbls	594
Cornmeal, bags	2,023	Cut Meats, pkgs	211
Wheat, bushels	1,110	Lard, pkgs	100
Corn, bushels	302	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	84	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	275	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm but quiet. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13¾c.@18¾c., tree, and 8¾c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19¼c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15c., all in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock, 83,551 bags Rio and Santos, and 20,764 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active and firmer in price to-day. The export demand has been brisk. There has also been a fair speculative call. The spinning inquiry has been comparatively light. The aggregate sales since our last have been 7,431 bales, including 325 bales to spinners, 4,563 bales to shippers, 1,993 bales to speculators, and 550 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	22¼	22½@22¾
Good Ordinary	23	23¼	23½@23¾
Low Middling	24	24¼	24½@24¾
Middling	25	25½	25¾@26
Good Middling	26	26½	26½@26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,623
Receipts last week	21,132
Receipts preceding week	29,117
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	267,533
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	493,045
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	125,100
Exports since Sept. 1	270,875
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	488,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,593
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,093
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	167,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,831,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,497,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,201,000
Exports same time 1866-7	887,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	338,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	575,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active to-day, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10@$10 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 35@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 45 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 50
Extra State	10 00@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 30@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been in less demand, but held firmly. The available supply is quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls. at $9 25@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in fair request and steady; sales have been reported of 1,800 sacks at $12 50@$14 50 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in active demand at $7 75@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is dull to-day at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 85 for Western; $5 90@$5 95 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 430 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day at essentially unaltered prices; sales have been confined to small lots of White Canada and California at $3 15; and Amber Pennsylvania at $2 67½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for, opening buoyantly but closing rather heavily; sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 30 for New Mixed Western, $1 28@$1 30 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 20@$1 26½ for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 22@$1 25 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in demand at from $1 85@$1 92½ ⅌ bushel; sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley has been quiet; small lots of State changed hands at $2 10; and Canada East on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Of Malt small sales were reported at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bushel. Oats continue active and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 59,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c., in store, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in very moderate request and heavy at 95c.@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in less demand at 80c.@$1 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Are generally quiet at about former quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices, including Porto Rico at 60c.@76c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better demand, especially Resin. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@65c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 90@$5; Resin at $3 10@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and rather heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 45; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 20; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 12½c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request at reduced prices. Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 65, closing at $24 62, regular, for New Western Mess; $23 62@$23 75, closing at $23 70, for Old Mess; $23 37½@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$22 75 for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do. do.; $20 25@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, April delivery, on private terms, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more demand and firm in price. Sales, 450 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand, partly for export, at rising prices; sales have been reported since our last of 214 boxes at 12½c.@12½c. for Cumberlands; 13½c. for Short Rib; 13½c. for Long Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard continues in moderate request and very firm; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@17c. for very inferior to choice, ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are inactive and nominal at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c., for City, ⅌ lb. Beef is in better demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 50 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,050 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 50 ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 80 tcs. Beef Hams have been quiet to-day, at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 165 bbls. Butter continues inactive at 48c.@58c. for poor to prime, 66c.@62c. for fancy State, and 33c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet but firm at 9c.@16½c., ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13½c., and 181 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at from 14½c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¼c.; 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@17c.; 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Moves very slowly; sales 73 hhds Kentucky at 8½c.@14c., and 87 cases Connecticut Seed at 5½c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d.@5 16d. ⅌ lb.; 1,750 bbls. Flour, part by steamer, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For London, a boat load of Wheat on private terms. Market a shade firmer and quiet.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress by a respectable young woman. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person of good experience, who understands her business, as first-class cook in a respectable private family; can cook all kind of soups, meats, game, poultry and desserts. Also, a first-class chambermaid; would assist with fine washing; good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is orderly and neat about her work; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place for five years. Call at No. 112 West 22d-st., from 9 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; could take full charge of an invalid lady, and do sewing, go to the country or travel for the Summer; best of City reference given. Address or apply at No. 320 East 34th-st., one flight of stairs, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTable young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference given. Call at the corner of 6th-av. and 54th-st., northwest corner cottage.

WANTED—BY A WORTHY WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid or waitress; is fully competent for either; has the best reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 217 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, A SITUAtion to go to Europe to take care of children, or ladies' maid; no objections to taking charge of an invalid; best of reference. Address No. 21 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; will assist in the coarse washing; best of City reference. Apply to No. 248 East 23d-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, with best of reference. No. 45 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork; best City references. Can be seen at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD FRENCH cook; has cooked a long time in Paris; good reference. Call at No. 455 6th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., between 24th and 25th sts., a Protestant laundress, nurse, cook, washer and ironer, Scotch nurse and seamstress, a German girl, colored cooks, &c., &c.; coachmen, farmers, waiters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; makes children's clothes and all kinds of sewing; first-class reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 219 East 38th-st., near 3d-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; one who understands her business and all kinds of baking; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable young woman to take charge of children for the Summer, and do plain housework; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Address No. 329 East 16th-st., near Leburg's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, competent laundress; always has lived in first-class families; understands French fluting and all kinds of finery; will go to the country with the family if required; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an English Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid; understands embroidering and hair-dressing, and can be well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 247 Madison-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; good baker and understands milk and butter; has a boy 10 years old, who she desires to keep with her; no objections to the country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 1st-av., one flight of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman who is a thorough, competent cook; can do Spanish and Italian as well as French and English cooking for private families, first-class boarding-houses, or small hotels; best of city reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; would assist with the washing; best of reference; no objections to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 46th-st.; ring fourth floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 100 West 37th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to obtain situations for a seamstress, laundress, chambermaid and pantry maid. Apply at No. 140 Madison-av., on Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or regular laundress, and can do ladies' fine fluting; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City references from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 20th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; understands her business in all its branches, with good reference; country preferred, or a family that is going to the country. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 4, at new No. 132 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 329 East 23d-st., two stairs up, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid and laundress, by a highly recommended, capable and intelligent woman; has lived in the best families; flute and do up ladies' fine muslins, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or assist in the care of children with a family going to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 396 5th-av., present employer's, for two days, ring basement bell.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family in the City or country, or would do chamberwork and washing; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 23d-st., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook for the country or City; good references. Call at Office, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as good cook; will assist with the washing. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS as cook and chambermaid in a gentleman's family; first-class, no other need apply; best City reference. No. 242 7th-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, who understands the care of silver, glass, &c. a situation; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD's, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress by a highly respectable and capable young woman, by the day, week or month; has good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 13 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 89 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD COOK, A SITUation, who can be recommended by one of the best and first-class families in this City. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress, to go out by day or month, having no objections to go in country. Call at No. 329 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl to do general housework in an American small family. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in rear, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress in a private family; has four years reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 106 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 West 34th-st., second floor.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; would be willing to assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful; can milk; can furnish good reference from last place; country preferred. Address, for two days, D. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom, or as groom and work about a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a good situation; short distance in the country preferred; good reference given. Address W. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; understands the care and management of horses, and a careful driver, and would assist in the garden if necessary; can furnish first-class reference from his last employer. Address P. F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best recommendations; none but a first-class situation accepted. Apply to J. BUIST, at Reed & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY a steady married man; he understands the management of a farm thoroughly; also the care of horses, and is a good kitchen gardener; can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener or assistant florist, by an industrious, competent man, single; is handy and willing; manage and drive a horse. Address A. M., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or plain gardener; can come well recommended for ten years from his last place. Address D. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER IN the vicinity of Riverdale or Spuytenduyvil, by the day or month. Address P. L., Spuytenduyvil Post-office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener or farmer; can milk; has the best of City or country references. Apply at No. 135 Crosby-st., in the store, for two days.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH CITY REFERENCE, going to San Francisco, would like an agency for a few articles. Principals only address, naming articles, J. G. H., No. 50 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY 17 YEARS of age, in an office or store; can write a fair hand and has the best of reference from last employer. Address U. A. S., Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A SINGLE man. Address JOHN, Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single man; best City reference. Call at harness-store, No. 949 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom; married man; thoroughly understands his business, and has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at his present employer's, at private stables No. 154 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., until Saturday, or by note to WM. B. W.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who has had long experience in Scotland and England; ten years in this country; thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of laying out a new place; is familiar with agriculture; married, with small family. Can be seen at 15 John-st. S. E. M., gardener.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, grounds, and would take charge of farm in connection with garden. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; is a good gardener and not afraid of work; has good testimonials as to ability and character. Apply to E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; understands the business in all its details; has first-class references from last employer. Call or address J. F., No. 152 Baxter-st., near Grand, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a young married man; no incumbrance; understands his business; is willing and obliging; the best City reference from the last place. Address B. O. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, SITUATIONS together by a Protestant coachman and his wife; he can furnish the highest references as to character, capability, &c.; the wife would take the place of nurse. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give the best of City and country references. Call at No. 448 6th-av., for two days, at P. Trainor's harness-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young German; married; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables and lawns; has the best of City references. Address JOHN CASSAL, care Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT man and wife, a house to take charge of for the Summer or longer; good reference from those they took charge for. Apply or address Mrs. J. T. BRIGGS, No. 152 East 44th-st., two stairs up, all this week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, grounds, &c; good reference from his present employer. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, lately from the North of Ireland, to assist in gardening; is a good milker of cows; understands the care of horses. Call or address for two days W. B., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; can produce four years' reference from his last place. Call on or address J. J. STILLINGS, at No. 37 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, City or country; can furnish the best of City references from present and former employer. Call at the private stable No. 149 East 35th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) A situation as coachman and groom; is a good vegetable gardener, also understands general work about a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, wishes to engage with a gentleman as his farmer and care-taker; best of reference. Address E. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion with a private family as coachman; fully understands his business and the care of road horses; has left through the means of the family selling out; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also the proper care of horses, harness and carriage; is a good vegetable gardener; the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family, with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address W. B., waiter, book-store corner Broadway and 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; good City driver; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best City reference; no objection to country. Address J. H. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference; country preferred. Address E. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; would be willing to assist in gardening; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging, sober and honest; best reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, honest young man as coachman and good vegetable gardener, and would be found willing and obliging on the place; has the best country reference if required. Address P. S., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City; is a competent, first-class groom and thorough driver; gives first-class City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 13 East 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man and small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days by applying to A. M., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SMALL unfurnished (except carpet) room with board, not to exceed in price $6 per week. Address, with particulars, L. V. J., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; country preferred; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 433 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young American; a good groom and first-class driver; not afraid of work; first-class reference. Address C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, fruit, flowers and vegetables. Inquire of last employer, J. W. Wentworth, 119 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as gardener, who understands the business in its various branches; has got good reference. Address G. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, for City or country; has best reference. Can be seen at his present employment, No. 13 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (AN Englishman) a situation as coachman in town or country; thoroughly understands his business and has City references. Address R. S., No. 126 East 32d-st.

WANTED A PORTER'S SITUATION—I AM about retiring and am anxious to find work for my porter who has been with me for the last seven years. Address R. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, just disengaged a situation in a private family, as coachman or groom to fast horses; the best of reference given. Address J. C., No. 255 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address W. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or salesman in a publishing house or bookstore by a German shortly arrived from Europe; he has twenty years' experience in the book trade, and is also a scholar in all the modern languages; terms easy. Address Post-office Box No. 4,897.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DELIVERY OR entry clerk, or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house or brewery, by a young man about to leave his present employ; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. J., No. 48 Charlton-st., City.

A PHONOGRAPHER AND GOOD PENMAN desires a situation as copyist in a law-office, or as an amanuensis. Address LEE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—Accomplished, skillful and responsible agents to canvass this City and the neighboring counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland: the highest commissions will be paid. Also, wanted competent, responsible parties to contract for territorial or State agencies throughout the United States. REQUA & PRESCOTT, General Agents, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress; one willing to make herself generally useful; a settled person preferred; must be willing to go to the country; good City references required. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care and management of stock and poultry thoroughly, and who is able to do farming work; Scotchman or German preferred. Call, for two days, at Fleming's seed-store, Nassau-st., corner John-st.

WANTED.—4 COACHMEN, 6 GARDENERS, 4 farmhands want work; married and single men wanted; situations now open for English, Scotch, Germans, Irish; satisfaction guaranteed. HEALY'S, No. 534 Broadway.

WANTED — A GOOD FARMER AND HIS wife, (without family,) who understands farming, and his wife to do general housework on a farm. Apply, with reference, to JAS. R. SMITH, JR., No. 15 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a private family; City references required. Apply at No. 234 West 21st-st., to-day, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AS errand boy, a smart, active American lad of about 15. Address, in handwriting of applicant, D., Box No. 5,933 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO HAS HAD experience in training and driving horses; none need answer without the best of references. Address W. B., Box No. 155 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY AT No. 26 Henry-st., New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Lecuc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Sohell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
CAMILLE. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DOGS OF THE OLD STONE CROSS, THE SPOILED CHILD and STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.
LECTURE ON OLIVER CROMWELL. By Rev. A. Cleghorn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., Brooklyn.
GRAND CONCERT. By Ole Bull and others.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British House of Commons has passed the Church Rates' Abolition bill.

Blueskin won the Metropolitan stakes, and *Clemence* the Prince of Wales stakes, at the Epsom Races, yesterday.

Previous to adjournment to April 16, the French Corps Legislatif passed the bill concerning right of public meeting.

Wurtemberg has has sent Anti-Prussian delegates to Zollverein.

The Vienna *New Free Press* states that Prince NAPOLEON went to Berlin to confer with the signers of the treaties of 1815, and urge them to remonstrate against the absorption of Poland by Russia.

The steamship *Allemannia*, from Hamburg March 11, and Southampton March 13, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

The House bill to prevent the unlawful use of public moneys was presented in the Senate yesterday and ordered printed. The bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside. The special order, the report of the Standing Committee on Rules, was then taken up, and after debate was agreed to. The President's Veto Message having been received, a discussion arose as to whether it should be immediately considered, and it was laid aside until to-day. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and shortly adjourned.

The House considered the Senate amendments to the bill to exempt from internal revenue tax certain manufactures. The Committee on Ways and Means recommended non-concurrence in the amendment which proposed to reduce the tax one-half on petroleum products. They also offered substitutes for two other amendments. Mr. SCHENCK explained the recommendations of the Committee at length, closing his remarks by moving the previous question, which was seconded. Mr. SCHENCK then allotted the hour allowed him for closing the discussion to various members, who availed themselves of the opportunity to offer various amendments, and to question Mr. SCHENCK relative to the intentions of the Ways and Means Committee. At the expiration of the hour, the House concurred in the reduction of the tax on coal oils one-half, and non-concurred in the amendment to the section fixing the tax on machinery contracted for by the Government. The recommendations of the Committee relative to drawbacks on the tax on sales were agreed to, as was also an additional section relative to whisky frauds, after which the bill passed. It will be found in full in our regular Congressional report. The joint resolution to regulate the tariff for passengers and freight on the several Pacific railroads was debated briefly, after which Mr. PRICE moved to refer it to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and called the previous question. On the vote being called it was discovered that there was not a quorum present and the House adjourned, the motion for the previous question remaining undecided.

GENERAL.

In February, 1864, the City of Baltimore offered a bounty of $200 to persons enlisting to fill its quota. JAMES CLARK, a colored man, and 342 others, sued the city to recover this amount. Judge GAREY on Tuesday rendered a decision in favor of the city, on the ground that the claimant was already in the service when the ordinance was passed. CLARK's claim was made a test case, and an appeal is taken from the Judge's decision. Other claimants are awaiting the issue in this case, and the sum involved is estimated at over $1,000,000.

On Wednesday night four men went to the house of ALBERT HUBBARD, cashier of the National Bank at North Scituate, R. I., bound and gagged him and his wife in bed, took the keys of the bank, and went away. Being unable to open the vault of the bank, they returned for the cashier, took him to the bank, compelled him to open the vault, and then robbed it of $25,000. The robbers went immediately to Providence, thence to Boston by the first train.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a message returning, with his objections, the bill repealing so much of a former act as provides for appeals from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The design of the bill, as avowed by members of the House of Representatives, was to prevent appeals of the McArdle and other similar cases.

A bill passed the Rhode Island Senate on Tuesday assessing a tax of 30 cents on each $100 of the valuation of the ratable property of the State, and fixing the valuation of the several towns and cities as the basis of such tax. In the House of Representatives a similar bill was discussed for several hours, two rival ones being voted down, but no vote was taken upon it.

Investigation into the recent alleged murder of a young man on the Grand Trunk Railroad leads to the belief that he was not robbed and thrown off the train, as he asserted before death, but that having been drinking freely he walked off in his sleep, sustaining injuries which proved fatal. All the money he was known to possess was found on his person.

Telegraphic communication can now be had directly with Havana. The wires have been laid from the coast to the City of Havana and carried up to the palace of the Captain-General, by whom and Mayor HOFFMAN congratulatory telegrams have been exchanged.

The bottomers in the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments of Troy have been on a strike for higher wages several days, with little prospect of securing the wages demanded. The fitters and cordwainers have not joined the strike.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana March 21, arrived at this port last evening. We are, as usual, indebted to the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT for the prompt delivery of our Mexican and Havana letters and newspapers.

The inquest in the case of OSCAR LOBDELL, the newsboy killed on the Long Island Railroad, on the 18th inst., was concluded yesterday. The verdict censures the Long Island Railroad Company for having its track in an unsafe condition.

The steamship *Alexandria* was burned at her dock at City Point yesterday morning. The *Alexandria* had a full assorted cargo of merchandise, which, with the vessel, is a total loss.

The operatives employed in the Troy knitting-mill, in Cohoes, have also been on a strike since Monday last.

YOUNG, the Norway Savings Bank robber, on trial at Paris, Maine, was yesterday sentenced to nine years in the State Prison.

C. F. ADAE, the Prussian Consul at Cincinnati, and an old resident of that city, died on Wednesday night.

Col. SABINE EMORY, who commanded the Ninth Maine infantry, during the war, died in Baltimore yesterday.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship *Champion* for late Savannah papers.

Last evening Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered a speech before the Republican Presidential Campaign Club, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, in which he surveyed the origin and progress of the Republican Party, reviewed the history of the rebellion, and expressed his views on the relations of President JOHNSON with Congress concerning impeachment.

JOSEPH BLOOMGARTEN was taken before United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday and committed on a charge of having robbed the Government. The accused was a counter of currency in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Louisville, Ky., and it is alleged that during the eight months prior to the 12th of February, he embezzled $12,275 of the funds intrusted to him to count.

At the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, yesterday, a resolution was adopted recommending the general adoption by merchants of the "Patent Dummy and Self-closing Hatch" as a preventive against accidents, and a valuable method for preventing the spread of fire in stores or warehouses.

Last evening a meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Grant Club was held at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS addressed the meeting in an earnest speech, exhorting immediate action, so as to secure a perfect organization and harmony of the Republican Party.

The trial of JOHN GALVIN, charged with the murder of JOHN MULLEN, on the 17th inst., was concluded yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. GALVIN was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

HENRY WESTCOTT, who was injured in an affray at a disreputable house in Houston-street, Tuesday morning, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day. Meantime PATRICK D. BYRNES is held to await the result.

In the United States District Court, Southern District, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD charged the jury in the sherry case, and it was directed that a sealed verdict be brought in this morning.

Cotton was much brisker and firmer yesterday. Flour was in fair demand and on the advance. Wheat and Barley were quiet. Rye and Oats, in lively request and strong in price. Corn was less active, closing heavily. Provisions were quiet; Pork was lower. Groceries attracted less attention. The freight market was dull, but rates were quoted a shade higher, with 478 vessels of all classes in port.

Impeachment—What Will be Done About It?

The following frightful picture of what will happen on the successful impeachment of the President, is from the Brandon (Mississippi) *Republican*:

"The effect of impeachment would be an instantaneous *uprising of the people, and the bloodiest war ever recorded in history. Five hundred thousand Democrats would surround the Capitol within forty-eight hours*, and the Radical members of Congress, together with STANTON, GRANT and CHASE, would be swung up to the shade trees, and the whole Government in the hands of the constitutional authorities in less than a week. The Democracy of the whole North is *terribly aroused*, and almost every Democratic club has been turned into a military organization. Every Irishman hates Congress, every Jew hates GRANT, and every mechanic and laboring man hates the tyrants who have taxed them to enrich the bondholders and Government Commissioners. The soldiers of the South gave their paroles not to take up arms against the Government, and they are not going to violate their oaths, but they all deny that Congress is the Government, and if Congress attempts to overthrow the constitutional Government by deposing the President and abolishing the Supreme Court, *hundreds of thousands will shoulder their muskets and march to the front*."

These terrible predictions were made some weeks since. The writer of them has probably seen reason before this time to change the opinions which he then expressed. Nothing has happened, certainly, which looks like the fulfillment of any of his prophecies. There has been no such "uprising of the people" as he predicts—no bugle-blast, or even piping whistle, to summon the people to open the "bloodiest war ever recorded in history." The five hundred thousand Democrats who were supposed to be mustering to "surround the Capitol within forty-eight hours" still content themselves with sitting at home and quietly swearing at the Radicals, and even their profanity grows more polished and subdued every day. Instead of preparing to "hang" CHASE, they are debating the propriety of making him their candidate for the Presidency; and instead of "hanging" GRANT they are coolly awaiting his nomination by the Republicans to get a chance to vote for him. The Democracy of the North is *not* "terribly aroused" by the prospect of Mr. JOHNSON's deposition—nor is there the slightest reason to believe that they will any of them anywhere lift a finger in his defence or care a snap for his fate.

We beg the Brandon *Republican* to look calmly at these unquestionable facts, for it may thus save the Southern people from delusive expectations which will only increase their sufferings, and deepen the ruin into which they have once been thus betrayed. They believed in 1860 that the Democrats of the North were "terribly aroused" at the coming advent of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, and that they would join the South in an armed attempt to keep him out. The South acted on this belief: one would suppose that the result would scarcely encourage a renewal of a faith at once so blind and so disastrous.

Yet evidences are abundant that the Southern people—the late rebels as a body,—really expect an outbreak of revolutionary violence at the North if the President is convicted and deposed. And even the more sensible and observant among them feel confident that, even if there be no violence, the political effect will be so sweeping and powerful as to bring the Democratic Party at once into power. And this conviction has more to do with the bitter and increasing hostility of the Southern States to the Government plan of reconstruction than any other cause whatever. The Southern people think, in the first place, that there is a good chance of civil war at the North,—and *more* than a good chance, in the next place, that the Democratic Party will drive the Republicans from power:—and either of these chances promises them so much of relief, that it is well worth waiting for.

Both these hopes are utterly fallacious and delusive. Both will fail them in their utmost need. Both will prove to be just as false and hollow as the many hopes they have so disastrously indulged for the last seven years. Hope of Northern Democratic help plunged them into war. Hope of foreign recognition and of foreign aid; hope that "King Cotton" would come to their relief; hope that Northern patience would not hold out; hope that the draft would excite revolt—that the taxes would not be paid—that the Democrats would carry the Northern States—that President LINCOLN's policy of magnanimous statesmanship would be carried out, under him or under JOHNSON—these and other expectations of the same sort, have placed and kept them in the attitude of defiant hostility which they have maintained so long; and each of them, when the hour of disappointment came, has only made their condition worse than it was before.

The South ought to have learned more from experience than they seem to have done. Nobody ever profits by the experience of anybody else—neither nations or individuals. But the South ought to have profited by its own. It certainly has been long enough and bitter enough. But the Southern politicians are deluded just as easily as they were five or ten years ago—and just as much to their own hurt.

The Presidential Office.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, while opposing the proposition to abolish the Presidency, for which several petitions have been presented in the Senate, thinks that a sufficient remedy can be found for existing evils in the following manner:

First, let a President who abuses or usurps power be impeached and removed. *Next*, let the patronage of the Executive be cut down to the lowest possible point, by making all offices in the civil service dependent upon the merit and fidelity of the officer, and not at all upon the pleasure of the President or the changes of political parties. *Finally*, let there be made provision by which Congress can always be called together in special session, in pursuance of law, by certain of its own officers or members.

These suggestions are excellent, and if carried into effect would accomplish very desirable reforms in the administration of our Government. Care should be taken, of course, not to let the remedies proposed degenerate into mere party shams. The President, for example, should be "impeached and removed" only when he has been actually guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors,"—only when he does so "abuse" the powers belonging to his office, or "usurp" powers not conferred upon him, as to make himself guilty of the great offences for which the great penalty of impeachment has been provided. The process of impeachment ought not to be made a cover,—a mere pretext for getting a President out of office, because he has become obnoxious on party grounds to the majority of Congress.

As to the Executive patronage, a reform such as the *Democrat* suggests is of the utmost importance. The main provisions of the Tenure of Office bill in this respect are essentially just, and will, we hope, be maintained, no matter who is President or what party may be in power. The bill, it is objected, was passed merely to serve party ends—to take power out of the hands of an obnoxious Executive—not at all to establish general principles. But this is true of all reforms. They always spring from some temporary emergency. They are always carried into effect to serve some narrow or selfish purpose. The Tory Government of England passed the late Reform bill, the most important act of legislation in England for a quarter of a century, not because of its devotion to the general principles which that bill embodied, but to keep themselves in power. And so it is with all reforms.

The Tenure of Office bill is crude, and contains provisions of questionable utility. We doubt very much whether the Government can be wisely administered by a President with a divided or a hostile Cabinet. We do not think Congress ought to force the President to execute the laws through agents who are hostile to him. But in course of time such amendments as are essential and important to the law will be made. The main principle of the bill is just and right. Officers in the civil service ought to depend, wholly and exclusively, on their own merit, and on the fidelity with which they perform their duties, for their tenure of office. And neither the President, nor anybody else, ought to have power to turn men out of office for party reasons, or for any other reasons except misconduct, incompetency, or something equally detrimental to the public service.

The abuse of public patronage is the standing disgrace of our public service. We can have no efficiency in the service itself, nor any purity and integrity in the Executive office, while these abuses are allowed to exist. The President has no more right to prostitute the power of appointment to keep himself or his party in power, than he has to use the public money for the same end. The public service is just as much the property of the nation as the public money. And it is morally, and ought to be legally, just as much a crime to rob the nation, for private or party purposes, of the one as of the other.

The tendency of things just now is to a reduction of the powers and prerogatives of the Presidential office. It is a wholesome tendency in the main. In the matter of patronage especially it is decidedly beneficial. The habit of bestowing offices, high and low, with sole reference to personal ends or party interests, has been steadily growing for the last thirty years; and it has now become one of the most gigantic and formidable of the evils which threaten the integrity and purity of our Government. It demands a prompt and effective remedy. We think President JOHNSON has actually laid himself open to more censure by the use he has made of his official patronage, in appointments to office, than by any of the acts for which he is impeached.

Demagogues and the Debt.

The summary reference of Mr. HOLMAN's resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, without remark or the compliment of a vote, extinguishes for the session the proposition to pay the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. At least, let us hope so. For though schemes of conversion at a lower rate of interest will continue in order, and though in their discussion we may look for differences of opinion as to the strict rendering of the contract, there can be no excuse for an agitation which arbitrarily, without opportunity for funding or other form of compromise, settles the whole question adversely to the bondholders. In this shape it is simple repudiation, and as such merits no more consideration than was accorded to it by the House on Monday.

The wantonness of the proposal leaves it without a shadow of justification. The legislation advocated by Mr. SHERMAN has financial recommendations reciprocal in their character. It seeks on one hand to benefit the Treasury by substituting a lower rate of interest, and on the other to compensate the bondholder for the sacrifice by increasing the duration, and consequently the value, of the investment. But the proposition of Mr. HOLMAN obtrudes unnecessarily a question which has not properly arisen, and which will probably not arise because the point he puts forward will have been otherwise adjusted. So far as the bonds now outstanding are concerned, any issue affecting their payment is superfluous. The time to consider how they shall be paid will not be reached until they become due, and ere then we may hope that the return of specie payment will have obviated discussion as to the lawfulness of the money in which they shall be paid. That period is about the earliest at which the country is likely to be able to entertain the question of payment in any shape, and in the interim events may be expected to remove it beyond the reach of demagogues by doing away with the distinction which is the basis of their demands.

The real object, we suspect, is to obtain an almost unlimited expansion of the currency. Stated nakedly, no public man is mad enough to advocate inflation on a scale measured by thousands of millions. There are ill-informed and inconsiderate persons who think that a little more currency would be an excellent thing, but there is none so foolish as to believe that its wholesale increase would be useful or even safe. Hence the comparative moderation which has characterized all formal proposals on the subject of currency expansion. By undertaking to pay in greenbacks the debt as it "shall from time to time mature," a foundation would be laid for an almost unlimited increase of currency under a disguise that might commend itself to many. This ulterior and unavowed purpose may in part explain a readiness to take action on a proposition in itself senseless, and in its tendency mischievous.

Farragut at the Masthead.

What in the world is going on in Italy? A day or two ago we had it cabled from Florence that GARIBALDI had declined an appointment offered him by Secretary SEWARD. A short time before we had dispatches from the same locality that FARRAGUT and GARIBALDI had formed a secret league, and that they would soon commence joint operations against the Pope. But now this is upset by dispatches from Rome that FARRAGUT, having left the shores of the Kingdom of Italy, and arrived on Italian soil, has been received by the Papal Government with the most distinguished attention, and has been actually overwhelmed with public honors.

Ever since FARRAGUT entered the Mediterranean, Italian democratic journals have been entertaining themselves with the idea that his visit had some hidden meaning with reference to Italy. Their news that he was going to cooperate with GARIBALDI against the Pope caused no little commotion in Rome, and its truth was positively and vigorously denied there; but as the Florentine journals repeated it with variations, and triumphantly asked what then was this dread FARRAGUT going to do with his fleet in the Mediterranean, the whole matter was again in confusion. The ultra democratic journals of Italy were kept in as violent transports of joy as the Ultramontanes of dread, about the matter. GARIBALDI had at last got his American friends, those terrible democrats, those admirable democrats, to come to his aid; and with FARRAGUT to drive the French fleet from Civita Vecchia, it would be an easy thing for the Garibaldini to march through the gates of Rome. It may seem incredible to us that any people in Europe could entertain such ideas as have been put forth with gravity in Italy; but we know from experience that almost anything, however absurd, is believed about America and Americans in any part of Europe.

FARRAGUT's visit to the Pope, and the distinguished honors he has received from the Papal Government and the Roman authorities, will help to set matters right. The Roman journals will not only be able to taunt their Florentine contemporaries, but will even be able to hint that the iron-clad American has entered into a secret treaty with the Pope to support him at all hazards, and to compel GARIBALDI to remain in his cage at Caprera. Thus the equilibrium will be established, until at last it may be discovered that FARRAGUT can have a festive time with GARIBALDI, VICTOR EMMANUEL *and* the Pope, without the least intention of fighting either of them after dinner.

Austrian Progress—Religious Liberty—The Press Law in Hungary.

There has always been something remarkable in the vitality which has enabled Austria to survive the calamities that have over and over again threatened her with utter ruin and dismemberment. No loss of territory, no financial distress, has ever prevented her from again taking the field as a great Power, when called upon, and no loss of *prestige*, however unbroken the series of reverses, has ever caused her soldiers to fight with less gallantry. But this power of stolid resistance to external shocks was manifestly not fated to last forever. It was based simply on military force wielded by an absolute power, the identity of which with all that was intolerant in religion and anti-popular in policy was proverbial. The organization of the Austrian Empire had long survived disastrous campaigns and resisted revolution with success; but that it could hold together long in defiance of the all-pervading liberal tendencies of the age, seemed at one time little short of impossible. The idea that Austria could read the signs of the times, and voluntarily set her house in order, was apparently not to be entertained.

But even Hapsburgs learn, and with the loss of her last wrongfully-held possessions in Italy, Austria gained the knowledge that her only hope laid in a contented people and the development of her vast resources. Constitutional reforms have been effected of late with a quietness that is apt to mislead the observer as to their real importance. It is not many years ago since Austria was delivered into the power of the Papacy, bound hand and foot by the terms of an agreement dictated in the very haughtiest spirit of priestly arrogance and bigotry. But now the Concordat stands in the way of popular demands, and we learn by telegraph that in spite of the most determined opposition on the part of the clerical party, the Civil Marriage bill has passed both Houses of the Reichsrath. One of the most vital provisions of the Concordat is thus annulled, and the popular rejoicings of which we hear show how the triumph over the enemies of religious liberty is appreciated. If the whole power of the Papal hierarchy cannot avail to maintain one of the most cherished instruments of ecclesiastical domination—the exclusive control of the marriage contract—there are new and better times coming for the freedom and happiness of the Austrian people.

Another favorable sign for Austria is the apparent solidity of the basis upon which the conciliation of Hungary has been effected, and an event has recently taken place which shows very forcibly the altered state of things. It will be recollected that some months ago KOSSUTH addressed a letter to a Hungarian paper in which he violently denounced the acceptance by Hungary of the Austrian concessions, and protested against the continuance of any connection whatever with the House of Hapsburg. The editor, a member of the Hungarian Diet, had many thousand free copies circulated. The thing assumed the proportions of an agitation against a *regime* formally accepted by Hungary, and it was determined to put in force for the first time the Press law granted in Hungary in 1848. Proceedings were taken against the editor, every advantage was given to the accused, and the trial was conducted in accordance with both the spirit and the minutest details of Hungarian law. Finally, a Hungarian jury found a verdict of guilty of an offence against the "King of Hungary," and of agitation against the connexion of the Kingdom and the Austrian Empire, and a severe sentence, though considerably less than the full penalty, was inflicted.

It is certainly a sign of the altered temper of the times when an affair like this, that would lately have called forth some despotic and barbarous mode of repression, and set all Hungary in a blaze, can be settled quietly by constitutional proceedings and the decision of a jury, even when so deadly an enemy of the powers that be as KOSSUTH is implicated. The situation was a very delicate one. The Hungarian people do not wish to be plunged into further war, and yet the name of KOSSUTH was surrounded by too many associations for his letter to be passed over in silence. Arbitrary repression would have infallibly resulted in troubles more or less severe; adherence to constitutional forms rendered the whole affair harmless. NAPOLEON himself, when "crowning the edifice," might have learned a good deal even from Austria.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* promised that great reforms, especially in regard to economy and the purity of legislation, should be inaugurated by the Democratic majority in the State Assembly. Where are they? It is pretty notorious that "the ring" never was so compact, so powerful or so relentless in the Legislature as it is now,—and the passage of bills giving $750,000 to three railroads does not look very much like economy. Tammany Hall runs the Assembly for its own benefit. Why does not the *World* give us the reforms it promised, or at least lash the knaves and scoundrels who stand in the way? Why so *mum?*

Judge BLACK, it seems, has retired from the defence of the President because the President declined to use his official power to enforce the demands of some of the Judge's clients upon a foreign Power. This strikes us as rather an extraordinary proceeding. A lawyer is usually contented with his fee. If the price of professional services is to embrace a favorable exercise of official power, as well as the money required, the payment of counsel for the President may become somewhat expensive to the nation. The President's action in regard to Judge BLACK's requirement was eminently judicious and proper.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* notes two significant facts in regard to the attendance in the Senate galleries, one that not a single colored person is present, and the other that so many representatives of the *demi-monde* are in the ladies' gallery. He must be an observer of rare discernment. It is comparatively easy, though not always, to decide whether a person of either sex is "colored" or not; but we don't quite see how the *Post's* correspondent feels so positive as to the moral character of the occupants of the ladies' gallery. Perhaps he gets help from Mr. WADE, "who occupied himself," says the correspondent, "in watching the two beautiful brunettes who occupied one of the front seats in the diplomatic gallery."

An exchange says that if the theory of Mr. STEVENS and others, in regard to the power of Congress over State Governments generally, be correct, it opens a wide door for Congressional interference with States that was "never dreamed of by those who formed the Constitution or lived under it for the first two generations." But how can our cotemporary say that there is anything in the world, which Mr. STEVENS wants done, that the framers of the Constitution "never dreamed of?" Mr. S. says that they *did* dream of doing precisely what he proposes to do—nay, that they "intended" to do it, but were prevented by want of time and other accidents.

Some of the impeachers in Washington take the ground that if JOHNSON's trial serves no other purpose, it will at least "keep him out of mischief" as long as it lasts; and it can be made to last as long as necessary. This may be a very fine view of the matter, and it probably has some truth in it. Certain it is that for some weeks Mr. JOHNSON has given no new cause of offence to anybody. He has attempted no movement of any kind that any one has considered worthy of criticism. He has *said* nothing that has offended anybody, and has not even been charged with *designing* any obnoxious projects or speeches. In this view of the case, the impeachers may yet keep up the trial as long as possible, especially if it should appear that conviction is doubtful.

We wish the House of Representatives would start a comic paper. It would be the best possible outlet for the irrepressible wit which bursts out so frequently and so offensively on the floor of the House. We have always wanted a first-class comic paper in this country, and we have never been able to get one. Scores have been started, but they have all gone down—gone down for want of wit. Money can always be had in any amount for this sort of enterprise. There seems to be a thousand capitalists to one available funny man. And now we have found out the reason. The funny men are all elected to Congress. In Congress they get off their jokes, and as a consequence many of them are lost to the country, or spoilt by the telegraph. If all the funny things that have been got off in Congress this session, and all the funny things that members have held in their minds without the opportunity of getting them off, had been collected and published weekly in a comic paper, the fortunes of all concerned would have been secured. It is possible, however, that it may be easier to be funny in Congress than elsewhere.

A Western paper says that the Chief Justice has "dismissed the Presidency from his mind." If this is true, and the people believe it, he stands some chance of being elected. Nothing damages a candidate so much as the popular belief that he *wants* office. If either CALHOUN, CLAY or WEBSTER could have "dismissed the Presidency from his mind," he would probably have become President. The belief that each of these great men demanded and expected the Presidency as belonging to him by a sort of "divine right," inclined the people to try conclusions as to the title; and the case went, as is generally the case, in their favor.

The *Evening Post* always was slightly eccentric in its opinions, but it is getting to be a good deal worse than that. It now says that "the streets of this City are the rightful property of the tax-payers of the City." Nothing of the sort! They are the property of "the ring," which controls legislative action at Albany and in this City; and "the ring" sells them, under the forms of law, to the railroad corporations that will pay the most for them. What the *Post* says, may have been true a good many years ago, but it is not so now. And the idea that "tax-payers" have any more right to the streets or anything else in the City than any body else, is an obsolete idea worthy only of a journalist who lived and flourished before the deluge. It "went under" ages ago.

The dissatisfaction among visitors and residents at Washington with the system of admission to the Senate when sitting as a Court of Impeachment is so great, that we may expect some change in it next week. The complaints are loud and angry that nearly the entire gallery is occupied by brilliantly-dressed women, who chatter, and flirt, and make bets, and crack nuts, and carry on in all sorts of pretty ways. The hirsute and voting American citizen is unable to procure a ticket of admission, and, as the thing is managed, it amounts to a virtual exclusion of the public. We should think that Senators might amend the matter somewhat by a more careful distribution of tickets. If they do not, it would be better to throw the galleries open to the people.

We had a dispatch from Venice the other day that the remains of DANIEL MANIN had been brought back to that city with solemn and magnificent ceremonies, and amid great popular demonstration. It is ten years since MANIN died in exile in Paris, where he had gone after the failure of the brilliant and almost successful movement for liberating Venetia from the Austrian yoke. The opening of that movement found him in prison on patriotic grounds; but his release being at once effected, he became the master spirit of the occasion. On the Republic of Venice being proclaimed, MANIN and TOMMASEO were placed at the head of affairs. Subsequently he became one of a triumvirate appointed to carry on a dictatorial government; and after the dictatorship was succeeded by a responsible administration, MANIN continued to hold supreme power as its President through all the revolutionary upheaval. He held out against the Austrians in the face of every conceivable difficulty, and until every hope was gone; and, finally, when compelled to negotiate for a capitulation, he became an exile, and spent the rest of his days in humble circumstances in Paris. MANIN was a patriot of the purest kind, a man of great intellect and eloquence, and possessed of high administrative powers. He was greatly reverenced by the Venetians for his personal qualities and actions, and for his grand efforts in behalf of their freedom; and ever since Venice was liberated from Austria, two years ago, the people have been anxious to show their respect for his memory and their appreciation of his services. The French Government, it seems, have assented to the removal of his remains, and Venice, with solemn and magnificent ceremonies, has received back the ashes of one of her greatest men.

The Connecticut campaign is getting warmer. The Republicans promise a success with as great certainty as they did in New-Hampshire, where the contest was about equally close between the parties. We notice that the Connecticut Republicans, like those of New-Hampshire, are making use of the strength that lies in the name of GRANT, and in this way are adding greatly to their prospects of success.

Our readers know that the Constitutional Convention of this State made provision for the separate submission to the people of a provision abolishing all distinctions in suffrage on account of color. We do not see any probability of its adoption. We are not likely to see any, if the journals which have heretofore professed to favor such a measure carefully refrain from saying a single word in its favor, if nobody advocates it before the people, and if nothing whatever is done to secure its confirmation. What is the reason that a provision so just in itself, and upon which the voters will soon be called to act, is ignored by the Republican journals of the State?

It is curious to find in almost every Democratic paper we have taken up within the last few days, something in the shape of a defence of Mr. CHASE. The Chief Justice has certainly given as little provocation for all this as it was possible for any man in his place to do.

There could hardly be a worse time than this for "strikes." The high prices of living, the dullness in many of the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and the scarcity of employment for laboring men, are calculated to teach all those who are obtaining such wages as will procure the necessaries of life not to introduce new elements of weakness, uncertainty and disturbance into the current of business. As a consequence of the extensive abolition of taxes provided for by the new bills, we are promised a very considerable and speedy cheapening in many of the articles of common consumption, and it is to this diminution of prices (which means an increase in the value of money) that we must look for relief, rather than to impracticable demands for higher compensation. Every fall in the necessaries of life means the same thing as an increase of wages, and every dollar of wasteful taxation from which the public is relieved is a dollar added to the means of general welfare. We expect in the future to see the cost of living go down rather than the wages of labor go up. It is certainly the thing to be desired for the industry and benefit of the country.

The Boston *Post* says that Mr. ADAMS, our Minister in England, "could go to Court if he were only a Colonel of militia." Mr. ADAMS is in as bad a plight as the Frenchman who spent all his life in trying to get elected a member of the Academy. He ordered it to be recorded on his tombstone, "Here lies ——, who was nothing, not even an Academician." Mr. ADAMS may have better luck before he dies. He may be elected Colonel of a militia regiment, or Congress *may* repeal its absurd and ridiculous laws on the subject of dress.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The fact that the Senate has ordered the trial to proceed on Monday next, must not be taken as indicative of a determination not to allow the defence further time for meeting any exigencies which may arise from day to day. These will be fairly considered as they arise, and the accused dealt with in a spirit of fairness and justice. All that the Senate has meant to decide thus far is, the fact that it will listen to no applications for delay which seem to indicate the purpose of the President to prolong the trial, and keep him in his position the greater part of the year remaining.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The expected veto duly arrived in the Senate about 1:30 o'clock P. M. The Senate was engaged in bickering about its standing rules and paid no more attention to it than though it had been simply an enrolled bill awaiting Hon. BEN WADE's signature. After lying thus neglected until about 4 o'clock, it was taken up and half an hour desultory discussion ensued. The minority indicated a purpose of talking on the bill to make up the lost time when the bill passed. They wanted the Republicans to agree to take the vote late in the afternoon of Friday, but the latter were in no mood for such a bargain, and told the minority that if they wanted to talk to go ahead. Finally REVERDY JOHNSON said that if they would give one day for discussion he was willing to agree that the vote should be had to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock. This was acceded to unanimously. The veto is very brief, and is in the President's well-known style of defence of the Constitution. His grounds are not that it is unconstitutional, or anything of that kind, as it simply repeals a law one year old; but that a statute without which this country survived for eighty years has become so valuable in one year's experience, that it must be considered among the irreparable guarantees of personal rights and liberties. The President indicates that a pressure of other duties prevents him from giving more elaborate reasons.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR ALABAMA.

In the Senate to-day Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to provide a Provisional Government for the State of Alabama, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It declares the Constitution framed at Montgomery the fundamental law for a Provisional Government for the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the laws of the United States, and the officers elected at said election for said Constitution shall, on the first day of May, 1868, qualify, as provided in the said Constitution and the ordinances of the Convention, shall immediately thereafter enter on the discharge of the duties of their respective offices. Provision is made for convening the Legislature, and the submission of said Constitution to the people of the State for ratification, and a majority thereof being sufficient to ratify the same, and upon its ratification it shall be presented to Congress for approval. The Legislature is also required to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the fourteenth article. The Military Commander of the district shall furnish all necessary aid for enforcing this act, and the act of March 2, 1867.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

The House was engaged almost the entire day upon the Amendatory Tax bill. The report of the Committee that the reduction of the petroleum tax be non-concurred in was disagreed to, and the Senate's amendment was adopted, which reduces the tax fifty per cent. The amendment increasing the tax on sales was agreed to, and then came a struggle on the new whisky section, confessedly the most absurd piece of Legislative patchwork on the whisky question yet enacted. It is simply a necessity to the $1 tax, and as long as that is maintained such follies as this will be perpetrated. But little time was allowed for its discussion, and yet it only passed by twenty-five majority, many men feeling obliged to vote for it on the ground of going for anything that goes for collecting the tax. But really disapproving the section itself, the amendment will scarcely be concurred in by the Senate.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Sub-Committee of the House Post-office Committee yesterday visited the Post-office Department and examined the contract with WELLS, FARGO & CO. for carrying the overland mail. They ascertained that the charge that the Department is paying the company and the railroad both, for carrying the mail, to be incorrect. The company agree to assume two hundred and sixty miles additional service in lieu of that performed by the railroad, for which they have been paid the sum which would have been detained had the additional service not been assumed. The Department does not pay both the express company and the railroad for the same service.

THE OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Delano-Morgan Ohio contested election case is likely to prove one of the most interesting yet brought before the House. The report of the Committee gives the seat to DELANO by about eighty votes. MORGAN was elected by about four hundred majority, and Mr. KERR, who will make the minority report, has given notice that he shall require every one of the four hundred votes to be disproved before the House. Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, will make the majority report. The case is likely to occupy the House for some days when it is reached. With the exception of the Utah and New-Mexico cases, and the Barnum case from Connecticut, the Committee have disposed of all before them. They have had an enormous quantity of heavy work.

THE GERMAN TREATIES.

In the Executive Session of the Senate, to-day, the treaty with the North German Confederation was further considered, and the opposition to it continued. Several important amendments to the second section are pending, which, if the treaty passes, will be previously adopted, and consequently it will be sent back to Prussia for re-ratification.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the House, sent in to-day a message inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, in which the latter says there was in the Treasury, on the 26th of February, a balance of money appropriated at any time heretofore for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, $175,749. On the 30th of September last there was remaining with BARING, BROTHERS & Co., $14,037. The Secretary says in further response to the resolution of the House, that there is no fund of any description anywhere, subject in any way to the order of the Secretary, from any other source than an appropriation by law. He states the Chinese indemnity fund to be $316,512, and the Japanese indemnity fund to be $627,969. All of which is invested in bonds of the United States. The public funds subject to the control of the Department are not now, nor have been in any case deposited with banks or bankers with the exception of BARING BROTHERS & Co., who were necessarily employed in disbursing monies for the United States in foreign countries.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE MONONGAHELA.

The Surgeon of the United States steamer *Monongahela*, which vessel is lying high and dry at St. Croix, West Indies, informs the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, that the yellow fever, which had broken out on board the vessel, on the 12th of February, had assumed a more serious form. About the time the disease broke out on board the ship, the Danish troops located in the fort, but a short distance from the vessel, were also attacked. The fort and the vessel both lay on the edge of a fresh water morass, which, since the influx of the sea, on the 18th of November last, had become extremely offensive to the sick men on board. Nineteen were subsequently removed from the vessel to a house on the high ground on the edge of the town, since which time the disease was abating, there being but two new cases. There were four deaths from the epidemic: LEIGHTON FORD, Ensign; JOHN HILLS, Paymaster's steward; FRED. E. KOCHER and JOHN SCHULTZ marines. Three other cases were expected to terminate fatally.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OLARTE.

The following official letter has been received at the Navy Department from Commander JOHN WALTERS, commanding the United States steam sloop-of-war *Cyane*, dated Panama, U. S. C., March 4:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the President of the State of Panama, Gen.

VICENTO CLARTE, died at his residence, in the City of Panama, at 10:30 o'clock P. M., on the third day of March. The disease is reported to be yellow fever, but the identity of the disease is questioned, there being no other cases, the general health being remarkably good this season. At the solicitation of the Prefect of the city, preferred through the United States Consular Agent, I directed some of the officers of the ship to accompany me in doing honor to the remains of the Chief Magistrate, and I also had the colors of the ship worn at half-mast and guns fired in conjunction with the guns fired from the bastion of the city at intervals of half an hour from the time of receiving the official notice, 1:30 P. M., until sunset of this day.

THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The Consul of the United States at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, under date of February 15, writes to the Secretary of State as follows:

SIR: I would inform you that on the 12th inst., there were put in force the following charges on vessels arriving at these islands from the United States, in addition to the health fees heretofore paid by such vessels of one real vellon per kilo: 1st. Anchorage fees, one real vellon per Spanish ton of vessel's measurement; 2d, For discharging and loading, one-eighth of a real de vellon on every dumtal—100 pounds—discharged or laden. These two charges, as well as the previous one of health fees, are the same on Spanish vessels coming here from ports in the United States, and are only levied on vessels discharging or shipping cargo. Vessels putting in for supplies, and winders, will be exempt as heretofore from all charges, provided that they do not discharge or load any cargo.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief of the Engineer Bureau, has, through the Secretary of War, sent to the House of Representatives revised estimates for river and harbor improvements for the year ending June 30, 1869. They amount to $4,012,500. He says they are as low as is deemed prudent.

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

Another communication from the War Department, in reply to a resolution of the House, states that on the 8th of December there were five officers and fifty-eight men on the Island of San Juan, the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, now held by joint occupation.

RELEASE OF JACMEL PACKET PRISONERS.

The British Government has, at the instance of Mr. ADAMS, released three of the *Jacmel Packet* prisoners, and Mr. ADAMS has caused them to be sent home to the United States.

A NEW MEXICAN PORT.

Information is received, officially, that the Mexican Government has, by a decree of Jan. 30, opened a new port, called Puerto Angel, on the Pacific coast, to foreign commerce and the coasting trade in the State of Oaxaca.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House a communication from Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, inclosing one from the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, asking aid from Congress in extending that road to Fort Lyon.

GERMANS GOING TO VIRGINIA.

About fifty Germans, of both sexes, from Bremen, passed through here yesterday for Virginia. It is said that these are the pioneers of over 10,000 of such emigrants to be brought to Baltimore during this year, thence sent to their new homes in the South.

THE GERMAN TREATIES.

The President to-day sent a communication to the House, inclosing a brief report from the Secretary of State, saying that in his opinion it is not compatible with the public interests at this time to comply with the resolution calling for copies of all correspondence, negotiations and treaties had or made with any of the German States since the 1st of January last, relating to the rights of naturalized citizens.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending Tuesday, March 31, there will be issued from the Patent Office 293 patents. During the past week 563 applications and 87 caveats were filed.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

R. M. Sherman United States Marshal for Rhode Island; Joseph K. Kelso, Frederick W. Minger, M. Grant Woodward and H. L. Burrett Second-Lieutenants; Walter Walton, W. C. Coulson and R. M. Canfield Third-Lieutenants; George W. Bailey and Chas. A. Abby First Lieutenants, and Lewis Colt to be Chief-Engineer, and John G. Bond Captain in the Revenue Service.

The President nominated Commodore Joseph Lanman to be Rear-Admiral in place of Palmer, deceased, and Major G. M. Canley Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps.

Among the Senate confirmations of naval officers yesterday were the following:

Capt. Case, to be Commodore; H. B. Caldwell, to be Captain; Henry K. Davenport, to be Captain; Oscar F. Stantan, to be Commander; Bushwood B. Taylor, to be Commander; N. Mayo Dyer, H. M. Green, Edward Hooker, H. H. Mowinge, A. W. Muldam, Joseph S. Cony, Charles O'Neill, to be Lieutenants.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Veto of the Bill to Take Away the Right of Appeal to the Supreme Court in Certain Cases.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25.

The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the following veto message of the bill lately passed amending the Judiciary act:

To the Senators of the United States:

I have considered with such care as the pressure of other duties has permitted, a bill entitled "an act to amend the Judiciary act, passed the 24th of September, 1789." Not being able to approve all of its provisions, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which house it originated, with a brief statement of my objections. The first section of the bill meets my approbation, as for the purpose of protecting the rights of property from the erroneous decisions of inferior judicial tribunals. It provides means for obtaining uniformity by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in cases which have now become very numerous, and of much public interest, and in which such remedy is not now allowed.

The second section, however, takes away the right of appeal to that Court in cases which involved the life and liberty of the citizen, and leave them exposed to the judgment of numerous interior tribunals.

It is apparent that the two sections were conceived in a very different spirit, and I regret that my objection to one imposes upon me the necessity of withholding my sanction from the other. I cannot give my assent to a measure which proposes to deprive any person restrained of his or her liberty, in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States, from the right of appeal to the highest judicial authority known to our Government. To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity is one of the declared objects of the Federal Constitution. To assure these, guarantees are provided in the same instrument as well as against unreasonable searches and seizures, as against the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. It was doubtless to afford the people the means of protecting and enforcing these inestimable privileges that the jurisdiction which this bill proposes to take away, was conferred upon the Supreme Court of the nation. The act conferring that jurisdiction was approved on the 5th day of February, 1867, with a full knowledge of the motives that prompted its passage, and because it was believed to be necessary and right. Nothing has since occurred to disprove the wisdom and justice of the measure; and to modify it as now proposed would be to lessen the protection of the citizen from the exercise of arbitrary power, and to weaken the safeguards of life and liberty which can never be made too secure against illegal encroachments. The bill not only prohibits the adjudication by the Supreme Court of cases in which appeals may hereafter be taken, but it withdraws the jurisdiction in appeals which have already been made to that high judicial body. If therefore it should become a law, it will, by its retroactive operation, wrest from the citizen, a remedy which he enjoyed at the time of his appeal. It will thus operate most harshly upon those who believe that justice has been denied them in the inferior courts. The legislation proposed in the second section, it seems to me, is now in harmony with the spirit and intention of the Constitution. It cannot fail to affect most injuriously the just equipoise of our system of government, for it establishes a precedent which, if followed, may eventually sweep away every check on arbitrary and unconstitutional legislation of the Government. The Supreme Court of the United States has been viewed by the people as the true expounder of the Constitution, and in the most violent party conflicts its judgment and decrees have always been sought and deferred to, with confidence and respect in public estimation. It combines judicial wisdom and impartiality in a greater degree than any other authority known to the Constitution, and any act which may be construed into or mistaken for an attempt to prevent or evade its decisions on a question which affects the liberty of the citizens and agitates the country, cannot fail to be attended with unpropitious consequences. It will be justly held by a large portion of the people as an admission of the unconstitutionality of the act on which its judgment may be forbidden, or forestalled, and may interfere with that willing acquiescence in its provisions which is necessary for the harmonious and efficient execution of any law. For these reasons, thus briefly and imperfectly stated, and for others, of which want of time forbids the enumeration, I deem it my duty to withhold my assent from this bill, and to return it for the reconsideration of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1868.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALLEMANNIA.

The steamship *Allemannia*, which left Hamburg March 11, and Southampton March 13, arrived at this port last evening, with advices one day later than were at hand by the *City of Baltimore*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

American Newspaper Enterprise—The Telegraph System in Europe—The Great Irish Debate—News from Abyssinia—Starvation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

I find, to my astonishment and despair, that half of my last letter, and of course the most important half, has been anticipated by the telegraph. The entire *Alabama* debate was sent under the Atlantic. This is American enterprise, for precious little comes this way, beyond the prices of gold and petroleum. Twice a week we get ten lines of news from America. You must be paying four-fifths of the large profits of the Company. And you leave to us correspondents to gather up the scraps of news which we may presume were not thought worth sending over the wires and under the sea. But it is useless to grumble, and there comes over me the appalling doubt whether even my complaints will find a reader.

The telegraph system in England, also, is about to be changed, so as to supersede writing letters. In Belgium and Switzerland, where telegraphy is a Government function like the post, and a message can be sent anywhere for a dime, people do business and make love over the wires. A bill is ready to be introduced into Parliament which will give us here the same advantages. A wire will go to every post-office, and all the lines will belong to the same department, which will henceforth use all means of diffusing intelligence, from lightning to a donkey express. In France I have seen a telegraphic apparatus by which a man could send his portrait to a lady, or a pattern to a manufacturer. With us, I doubt if pictures will be taken by lightning; but it is not improbable that a magazine editor may send a message to Mr. TENNYSON, thus:

"Telegraph us a poem at once. Press waiting. Ten lines will do. A check for a thousand pounds is on the way to you."

England is now far behind several countries in Europe, to say nothing of America, but England means to catch up, and place herself, in this and other respects, among the most favored of nations.

THE GREAT IRISH DEBATE.

The great debate on Ireland began last night with a speech of fervid eloquence by Mr. MAGUIRE. The *Times* complains that it was too eloquent. Dry and dull matter of fact would suit the subject better. But how is an Irishman to be dull when he is speaking of his country and its wrongs? I will not attempt to give even the briefest condensation of his speech. I have given it all. Everybody in America knows it. A country robbed and spoiled for centuries; the land held by non-resident landlords and London companies; tenants with no security of possession or improvements; millions of government revenues expended in England and none in Ireland; a church of 700,000 enjoying the buildings, lands and revenues of 5,000,000; a Protestant ministry for a Catholic people; *habeas corpus* suspended, and every man's liberty depending upon the humor of a policeman and the whisper of a spy.

Lord MAYO, the Irish Secretary, spoke more than three hours in reply. Three-fourths of his speech bristled with figures. He tried to prove that Ireland was in a condition of general contentment and remarkable prosperity. Finally, he came to the remedies for *this* state of things proposed by the Government. They will introduce a measure to favor leases and written agreements as to land; they will charter a Catholic university; they will introduce an Irish Reform bill; they will see what can be done with the Church when they get the report of the Church Commission, and the same of the railways. Nothing really needs to be done but to cut off all connection for a time between Ireland and America. The country is improving fast, but as a few troublesome Irishmen, and more troublesome English Liberals and Yankees, insist on something being done, the Government will introduce a few harmless and half-way measures. That was the first night of the Irish debate. True, Lord ARTHUR CLINTON, who offended the *Telegraph* by dancing breakdowns in the burlesque of Ivanhoe, made a rather neat and pretty radical speech, and Mr. NEATE, a political economist from Oxford, ridiculed Mr. MILL, the political economist from Westminster. But Mr. NEATE confessed that the celebrated pamphlet of Mr. MILL, which he has yet to defend in the House, is the simple ultimation of the principles of political economy taught in two English universities. It is one of their own chickens come home to roost. There is no mistake about that. Oxford and Cambridge are as conservative as possible in politics. They both send Tory members to Parliament. The recent contest at Cambridge was between two Tories, because no Liberal had the ghost of a chance—yet Mr. FAWCETT is Cambridge Professor of Political Economy, and Mr. MILL is the great authority of both universities, and is the most radical writer on political economy in England, excepting Mr. RUSKIN, who is an out-and-out Tory, and has therefore shocked liberal England even more than Mr. MILL has done in his pamphlet on Ireland.

The debate, on motion of Mr. HORSMAN, who will therefore be the next speaker, is adjourned to Thursday night. So far the best point in the debate, the best speech and the briefest, was made by an American. He did not rise and address the House, but appeared in a quotation by Mr. MAGUIRE:

"What! no leases," said the Yankee; "no security for improvements! Men and women bought and sold with the estates! Estates racked by London companies and absentee noblemen! And the thing goes on, and you are not quite sure whether you will wipe this incubus Church from off the face of the island; and whether you care to save four million people from the absolute necessity of revolution. *My* God!"

No wonder the American, a little twangy as to his voice, and a good deal riled as to his feelings by this "mighty grievance;" and that if they had such things in America they would be wiped out pretty sudden. Of Irish emigration to America, Mr. MAGUIRE said:

"Many gentlemen still asserted that the difficulty of Ireland would diminish every day, because emigration was settling the question. The emigration now going on would no doubt, in fifty years, diminish the population of Ireland down to that of Scotland; but what was to be done in the meantime? With what feeling were the Irish emigrants going across the Atlantic? There was not a more implacable enemy to England than every expatriated Irishman that reached the free soil of America; and the English difficulty was not diminished by transferring it to America. The Irish there would endeavor, at any moment, to exasperate a quarrel, to seize on any quarrel that arose, to wreak a long-standing vengeance. There was only one way of making the present Irish emigration not dangerous, and that was by settling the Irish question."

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

But, whatever the Government may propose or Parliament determine, something is to be done for Ireland. It is to have a visit from the Prince of Wales. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writes that the announcement of his approaching visit "has sent a thrill of pleasure through every loyal heart." What emotions it has excited in the hearts of the disloyal, we are left to imagine. There is no doubt that the excellent young man is going over, but the real attraction, and the only object of his visit spoken of until within a few days, was the Punchestown races and steeple chases a few miles from Dublin. They have been telling the good Prince some stories of Irish steeple chases, and he has determined to see one. The Government will take advantage of his visit to confer upon him the dark blue ribbon of a Knight of St. Patrick, and all the flunkeydom of Dublin will perspire with loyalty, if not with patriotism—for somehow, on Irish soil, the two things do not seem to go well together. Irish patriots are not loyal, and Irish loyalists are not patriotic. The one thing needed for Ireland, and one or two other places in the universe, is to bring these two severed sentiments into closer relations with each other.

NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

More long columns of correspondence from Abyssinia, but there is nothing in it. The Abyssinians are astonished to see tame elephants. Those they have are wild. But with all the elephants and camels they can get the transport is deficient, and the line cannot be stretched over the four hundred miles to Magdala until provisions are brought up. THEODORE is at Magda'a with all his prisoners, strengthening a place which is very strong, and apparently determined to defend it; but he may be off any day with all his prisoners, two hundred miles further—and what then? About the best news we get is that the Christianity they have in Abyssinia is remarkably pure, and that their patron saint is the same as England's, St. George. Surely two countries with the same patron saint and the same purity of religion ought to be in the most friendly relations. The cost of the expedition will be tremendous, but two such items of intelligence are worth the cost. The doubt as to what King THEODORE will do to the prisoners presses upon us like the approaching *denouement* of a sensation novel in weekly numbers; and a new element of apprehension has just been added. Some of the prisoners write home to their friends very uncomplimentary accounts of the dread sovereign who has them in keeping. These letters are published here, and have fallen into the hands of a Frenchman in Abyssinia, who is not so friendly as he should be to the allies of his own Government. King THEODORE may not be as able to read English as some have reported; but he can easily have his prisoners' letters translated, and he will be able, without any such process to understand the caricatures of the London comic papers.

But there are English prisoners to be released elsewhere than in Abyssinia. Further down the coast a ship was lost two years ago, and crew and passengers are in the possession or keeping of an African chief. A commissioner has just been appointed to attempt their rescue, but he has taken all the risk upon himself, so that in the event of his being taken a prisoner, no expedition will be required to release him. Then there are a hundred British subjects—surgeons, engineers, &c., kept in Paraguay, who demand to be released. They are useful in the war going on so long, and so uselessly, but have got tired of it and want to get home. The British Government would be glad to unite with the American to end the war and release the prisoners.

STARVATION.

The heart-rending account I have just read in the New-York TIMES of the famine in Eastern Prussia, the particulars of which came to me in this strangely roundabout way, reminds me of similar accounts from large districts in Russia, as well as the dire but needless distress and starvation much nearer home. The Russian famine is no longer limited to the northern districts, but extends over the central provinces from Finland to the borders of Siberia, and affects the most fertile regions. The peasants mix their corn with bark, or the thatch of their roofs, or try to sustain life on acorns, roots, and moss. The inhabitants of whole villages are begging for food, and hundreds dying of hunger. It is said that the Government was kept in ignorance of the condition of things until it was too late to be remedied, and that at last they were indebted for the information to the British Ministers and Consuls. A committee has now been formed at St. Petersburg, and some £7,000 subscribed, but more than two millions are needed, and the state of the roads in Spring will make relief in many cases impossible. It seems that British officials, who sometimes allow a few hundred thousand people to starve in Ireland or India, may be useful in preventing such calamities, or softing them in Russia. Might it not be well for the Western Powers to follow the example of China, and select foreigners to perform the more important functions. A born Yankee suppressed beggary and reformed pauperism in Bavaria; another may do a work as important for China. If Englishmen have helped to rescue some millions of Russians from starvation, I have little doubt that a Russian official in India, or a French one in Ireland, would be able to render a similar service. The Czarawitch is at the head of the Russian philanthropic movement, which, I regret to see, is in the English fashion of voluntary contributions instead of the national relief, which is needed. A nation which can spend fifty millions sterling in a single military campaign, could surely vote two millions to feed its famine stricken provinces.

Our Czarawitch, the Prince of Wales, does not do much for our starving populations, still he is busy, and engaged in popular and national avocations. When in town, he industriously visits all the theatres. In the country, he as sedulously attends hunts and races. Last Thursday he honored Baron MEYER ROTHSCHILD with a visit, and hunted with his stag-hounds. There was a good run of sixteen miles and the Prince was in the "first flight" the whole distance. It is very amusing to see a stag run to death by a pack of hounds, and the Courts have decided that this is not cruelty to animals, though a costermonger is sent to prison if he runs his donkey, and several persons were fined a few days ago for hunting a hog. Cock-fighting is also a misdemeanor. It must not be said, nor even suggested, in this princely sportsman, that he runs a fair risk of breaking his neck. Capt. WEYLAND was killed last Saturday. His horse ran away, stopped short at a gate, and dashed the unfortunate gentleman against the gatepost. His neck was broken. Mr. HENDERSON, M. P., had his chest bruised and collar-bone broken, by his horse falling on him. A huntsman was nearly killed by a similar accident. Lord LEIGH was thrown and had a very narrow escape. On the whole, BLONDIN on the high rope, is pretty safe compared with hunters and steeple-chasers. When the men escape, some of the horses are almost sure to be impaled on fences, to have their backs broken, or be so injured that it is necessary to kill them—but a noble sportsman may do to a horse what would send a vulgar cabman to the Penitentiary. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Lord Stanley Confident of the Ultimate Peaceable Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

On March 10, a deputation from the Peace Society waited upon Lord STANLEY at the Foreign Office. Rev. NEWMAN HALL, Rev. Dr. BROCK, and Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY, all of whom had visited the United States since the war, briefly addressed his lordship, all of them concurring in the statement that, though no doubt a strong feeling existed as respects the conduct of this country during the war, which frequently found very strong expression, yet that the only practical grievance to which much importance was attached was that of the *Alabama*, and that, if that were out of the way, the great Republican Party of the States would cordially promote kindly feelings toward this country.

Lord STANLEY said that he thanked the deputation for the honor and pleasure of this interview. It was quite unnecessary that Mr. BAINES should apologize to him for their paying him this visit; for though no doubt almost everything that can be said on this subject has been said, he was very glad to see them, as nothing more strengthens the hands of a Minister than to feel that he is supported by the sympathies of large and intelligent bodies of his countrymen. He could assure them that the Government, and he thought he might say any Government that might come into power in this country, was as anxious to maintain peace as they were. War, no doubt, was the great antagonist of civilization, and, bad as war would be for any country, perhaps *for no country is it of greater importance to maintain peace than for England.* We are burdened with a very considerable debt, and our taxation, though not intolerable, will not bear augmentation without seriously affecting our productive power. He was fully conscious of the magnitude of the interests involved in the question of peace or war with the United States. He must say that he was very far from entertaining alarm on this subject as had been expressed by some friends for whose judgment he had great respect. He had listened with much interest to the remarks of Mr. NEWMAN HALL, and the other gentlemen who had visited America, on the state of public feeling there. He had also been in America for several months, though that was twenty years ago; and though no doubt they often use strong language, he found, to use a homely phrase, that *their bark was worse than their bite.* The strong language was perhaps their means of letting off the steam of popular discontent; but when they came to the actual arrangement of affairs, he though they were much more moderate and reasonable. And he thought they were not likely to be less so now; for they are now, like ourselves, bound in heavy securities to keep the peace. He felt, as the memorial said, that it would be an honor and happiness to himself and his colleagues to bring the matter to a satisfactory settlement. And while he agreed with Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY, that it might not be necessary to be very rigid about the terms, but still there must be a feeling of reciprocity. It is not only reasonable to expect that it concessions be made on one side, concessions should also be made on the other. If the demands were too exorbitant, it would render it more difficult to bring about the unanimity which was so very desirable. He could not state the precise terms on which a compromise may be effected, but he had little doubt that if they were met, as he hoped and believed they would be, by a corresponding spirit of conciliation on the other side, *means would be found to set the question at rest.* [Hear, hear.]

IRISH REFORM.

The Debate on the Condition of Ireland—Speeches of Messrs. Lowe, Mill and Others.

In the House of Commons, March 12, Mr. HORSMAN, in resuming the debate on the condition of Ireland, expressed his thorough disappointment with the Irish policy of the Government, which on the Church question was inaction, on the land question procrastination, and on education retrogression. But though they were to do very little, they were to inquire into a great deal—in fact, they had put the whole of Ireland into commission. Dealing first with the proposal to establish a Catholic University, which he strongly denounced as a project originally conceived in avowed opposition to the Queen's Universities, and for the propagation of Ultramontane doctrines both in religion and politics; and tracing at length the history of the system of mixed education, and of the Queen's Universities, he insisted that both were popular with the Roman Catholic laity, and would have been completely successful but for the change which Cardinal CULLEN had wrought in the policy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Seventy-five per cent. of the poor children of Ireland were at these mixed schools, and the Queen's Colleges would have been crowded with Roman Catholic youth but for the interference of their bishops. As to the Church of Ireland, *so long as it was maintained as a favored Church there would be no peace in Ireland, and it ought therefore to be swept away.* It had passed beyond the stage of inquiry. It could not be shelved for another year as the Government proposed, but Parliament ought at once to lay down the principles on which the ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland should be continued for the future. Passing to the land question, he traced the evils of the present system to the time when Ireland was governed by corruption, and when the enormous multiplications of small holdings, each giving a vote, gave a higher market value to an estate than the highest cultivation. Looking to the different circumstances of England and Ireland, *the doctrine that the same principles of legislation were applicable to both countries was utterly fallacious,* and for the future our legislation ought to be in accordance with the wishes and wants of the Irish people without asking whether it would be applicable to England. Never could we rule Ireland without coercion until we had given full effect to the principle of religious equality, until we had removed in some way or other the feeling of insecurity which was driving the tenant farmers from the country, and until we had united all classes in one great system of unsectarian education.

Mr. LOWE maintained that in discussing the Irish question Fenianism should be left out of sight. It was an incidental circumstance of the present condition of Ireland *arising altogether out of the close of the American war,* and fed entirely from extraneous sources, and it was ridiculous to assert that it had any connexion with the land or the Church questions. The aim of the Fenians was plunder and confiscation; they came, not to attack the British Government, but to desolate Ireland, and the existence of the conspiracy ought not to force us into any extraordinary or revolutionary measures. Feeling impatient, he said, as an Englishman, of perpetual misrepresentations on this question, he proceeded to show the fallacies on which most of them rested. Though there was much that was unsatisfactory in the state of Ireland, she, nevertheless, as Lord MAYO had shown authoritatively, was progressing, and in some respects rapidly. Ireland was no more governed by England than England by Ireland. She was adequately represented in Parliament, her taxation was lighter, and she received such large assistance from the public funds that England might complain of being overtaxed for her benefit. As to the land question it was absurd to inveigh against the law which was the same in England and Ireland, and though he had sat on many committees, he had never heard yet a case of landlord oppression which could be verified by dates or other circumstantial evidence. The system of small holdings was at the root of Irish ills, and while it prevailed to its present extent there must always be chronic poverty and discontent. The only remedy was to provide employment for the people besides agricultural labor. Turning to the proposal to create a Roman Catholic University, he condemned it unreservedly as a concession not to the Roman Catholic laity, but to the Ultramontane hierarchy of Ireland. Far from being a sedative, nothing was more likely to do mischief. But he refused to believe that the Government was in earnest in this proposal; it was rather a pyrotechnic device which would sink into oblivion when it had served its purpose. Otherwise, it would not have been broached first to Parliament, and without previous communication with the Roman Catholic Bishops. He deeply regretted the determination not to touch the Irish Church. The revenues of the Church is held to be public property, of which Parliament was the trustee for the benefit of the Irish people at large; and it was a scandalous misappropriation to devote them exclusively to the religion of less than ten per cent. of the population. It was the last link of a galling letter, and when we had swept it away we might boast that we had broken entirely with the wicked past.

Mr. JACOB BRIGHT delivered a maiden speech, in which he dwelt on the anomalies of the Irish Church. The policy of the Government he characterized as the merest tinkering with a great question, and he specially condemned the proposal to create a new establishment and a new sectarian University. The great want of Ireland was an extension of the franchise, a just distribution of seats, and vote by ballot.

Mr. MILL was not much surprised that nothing was to be done on the land question, for he allowed that the time was far distant when what he should consider a real remedial measure would be proposed by a Government. But he specially regretted the determination not to deal with the State Church—an anomaly which was condemned by the whole human race, and which no people would submit to but at the point of the sword. The plan of endowing the Roman Catholic clergy, Mr. MILL retorting the taunt of utopianism which had been leveled at him, characterized as "kakoutopian—too bad to be put into practice. The clergy themselves certainly would not accept our bribe. The state of Ireland, he maintained, was more dangerous than it had ever been at any previous time, and the circumstance that it received its strongest support from abroad was the most dangerous feature. Admitting that since 1829 we had ceased to govern Ireland for our own benefit, and had only been guilty of not knowing how to carry out our good intentions, he traced the course of legislation since that year, pointing out our numerous mistakes. But the great reason of our failure was our unwillingness to face the large and bold measures which alone could cure Ireland. Mr. MILL'S subject was to promote security of tenure, which was the great want of Ireland, and he suggested that the commission to be appointed should inquire how far its principle with modification, to which he was not adverse, could be applied in practice.

Mr. HARDY denied that Mr. MILL'S plan, if it were put in practice, would have any effect in removing Irish disaffection, and he pointed out that the Landed Estates Courts already gave facilities for the purchase of land in small lots. After repeating some of the facts stated by Lord MAYO, to show that Ireland was progressing, and that Fenianism derived its strength from external sources, he proceeded to defend the Government programme. The mixed system of education, he asserted, had become gradually almost entirely denominational, and the same feeling which had brought about this change existed with regard to University education. As to the Irish Church, he pointed out that the Commission had been appointed at the instance of Lord RUSSELL, and he demanded that those who pressed for immediate disestablishment should first show what they would do with the revenues when they had got it. With respect to many subjects, it was necessary for those who were charged with the responsibilities of Government to give up some of their most cherished predilections; but now to consent to a resolution for the immediate disestablishment of the Church would be an unparalleled act of political cowardice, which, so far from conciliating the Irish people, would be but the *signal for fresh demands.* At present, therefore, the Government were not prepared to make any proposal on the Church question, and seeing that Lord RUSSELL, during the years he had been in office, had always declined to deal with it, he held it to be highly unreasonable that the present Ministry, which was new in office, should be compelled to pronounce on it at a moment's notice.

The debate was then adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

The Radical War Against Gen. Schofield—Intimations of His Speedy Removal—He is Too True to His Trust—A Financial Crisis Pending—Heavy Snow, &c.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

GEN. SCHOFIELD IN BAD ODOR.

The Commanding-General has a hard time of it in his efforts to do his duty conscientiously, patriotically and impartially. The Conservatives think him too exacting in his demands that loyalty to Congress must be the test of good Unionism; and some even accuse him of favoring the negroes in the matter of fraudulent registration; while the Radicals declare that he is worse than HANCOCK, speak openly of his speedy removal, and publicly defy his authority in the Convention, threatening him with the wrath of GRANT and Congress. In fact, I heard a few days ago that a distinguished Senator had written to a friend in the city that SCHOFIELD'S days were numbered, and either SHERIDAN or SICKLES would supersede him. Mr. HINE, a prominent Vermont member of the Convention, who has been to Washington and returned yesterday, says that the General is not long for this kingdom. It seems to be the determination of the enemies of the South to inflict banishment upon all who have ever treated this unfortunate people kindly, either in word or action. I suppose the General will rejoice at being relieved, if such an event is really contemplated, for his position is anything but pleasant. His crown is a crown of thorns, and his couch a bed of thistles. But the white people would deeply regret his removal; for, however much the carping few who never can be satisfied may have found fault with his administration, and accused him of partiality for the negroes, the great mass of the people join in doing him the justice to say that his course has been marked by kindness, courtesy, justice and humanity, and that he has been as impartial in his rule as in the anomalous condition of affairs here—under the pressure of the Reconstruction acts—could be expected. He is, indeed, a most affable, amiable and pleasant gentleman, and his general staff and soldiers are alike popular with the best people. The Radical members of the Convention and others have been working hard for his removal, however, because he has refused to become an instrument to carry out their proscriptive measures against the white race, and declare all the offices vacant, that they might be filled by the "loyal;" and by his sturdy guardianship of the State Treasury from their rapacious spoliations. Another sin of omission on his part is his failure to appoint any negroes to office. They wanted a black police force in Richmond, but the General told them he never saw a better organized force in any city, or a police composed of more respectable material, and he could make no changes without cause. Then when he did remove magistrates or other officers for violations of the law, he always filled their places with white men of moderate political views, who were not obnoxious to the majority of the people. These things do not suit the camp followers, who are after the spoils of place—and they have intrigued for his recall; hence their joy at the prospect of JOHNSON'S decapitation. They have even now a committee in Washington to appeal to Gen. GRANT to give them a more accommodating commander, who will use his office to further the interests of the party. It might be well enough to do so on the principle of "giving rope enough to hang themselves." The Constitution does stand some chance now of getting a pretty good white vote—but a tyrannical and negro-loving commander in the State would unite the entire white vote against it and thus insure its rejection.

The people here are getting accustomed to looking forward to Gen. GRANT as the next President of the United States, after BEN. WADE, and they expect that as he brought the war to a close in the field, he will also be able to settle our present troubles in the councils of the nation in an equally vigorous manner. They therefore do not wish to see him throw himself entirely into the arms of the Southern negroes and ignore the gallant men of the South who so persistently contested with him for the palm of victory from Fort Donaldson to Appomattox Court-house. His noble bearing toward LEE and magnanimous treatment of the dissolving armies of the Confederacy are held in grateful remembrance, and his name is seldom mentioned but with respect. The Southern "rebels" would dislike to see him commit the error of supposing that his election to the Presidency depended upon the negro vote, and, acting upon that supposition, turn them over to the tender mercies of the black horde, and take Sambo only to his bosom.

With GRANT rests the solution of all the questions at issue, and we are willing to leave them with him, but SCHOFIELD'S removal cannot effect the final result, and it is the desire, at least of all truly loyal and patriotic "reconstructed rebels" that our present Commanding-General and his military family should remain with us so long as the rule of the bayonet continues.

MONEY—THE VITAL QUESTION.

Empty pockets and unpaid board-bills cry aloud for relief. The $52 balance voted to each member has long since been exhausted, and the great question—one which has occupied most of the precious time of the Convention during the past week is, "Where shall we get our pay?" Mr. LYDICK the patriotic Radical white representative from Lynchburg complains bitterly of the manner in which the balance in the Treasury was distributed, and he makes a loud call for his share. From his statement it seems that several of the members who modestly waited till the last rush was over, applied too late, and were told that all was gone. "Where is my $52?" cries LYDICK—and echo mournfully answers—"where?" He introduced a resolution of inquiry into the manner of this scramble for the remains of the feast, in which he makes use of the expression "choused out of their share." A Conservative member desired to know what he meant by the word "choused." He said it was synonymous with "cheated," "swindled," and "defrauded," and contained the essence of all of these chowed up together; or, rather, boiled down. The resolution was, after this exp anation, objected to as offensive. I'm sorry for Mr. LYDICK, and think he'd been treated badly; but if he has lost that $52 the dictionary has gained a new word—"choused." He—which we should insist upon having somewhere inserted in the new Constitution.

LYDICK'S private griefs must give place to the general woe, and CLEMENTS' resolutions were brought up for consideration.

Resolved, That —— and the Auditor of the State be appointed to ascertain and report upon what terms a loan of $20,000 can be negotiated for the uses of the Convention, the tax levied in the ordinance passed March 18, 1868, being pledged for the same; and be it further

Resolved, That the amount necessary to defray its expenses is hereby appropriated from such money as may be procured for the use of the Convention.

The discussion on these resolutions was quite interesting. Mr. THOMAS declined allowing the blank to be filled by his name, and so did Mr. CLEMENTS and Mr. BOWDEN. Dr. BAYNE, however, did not decline; but there was an evident desire manifested on the part of the white members that he should not accept, and if he did, it was quite evident the proposition would be voted down. It was so palpable, this wish to snub the doctor, that a good many of the negro members got quite miffed, and LEWIS LINDSAY took the floor in defence of his caste and color, launching forth most vociferously a tirade of abuse upon everybody and everything that was white, except Congress and Gen. GRANT. Dr. BAYNE was as good as Mr. JAY COOKE, or any other cook in the land, and if J. C. wouldn't lend his greenbacks to black men, the black men wouldn't have them—if they could get them any place else. He didn't care for Gen. SCHOFIELD; Congress and Gen. GRANT would take care of him. In this strain he continued an hour or more in choicest Congo Billingsgate, and in a voice so loud that one of our Radical members asked him if he thought they were deaf. Even the negro members were disgusted with the beastly display made by this representative of our Grace-street aristocracy. These negroes are doing the Republican cause far greater harm than their votes can ever do it good.

Mr. BOWDEN, after the Convention had recovered from LINDSAY'S deafening and incoherent harangue, moved that the names of Judge UNDERWOOD and Mr. CLEMENTS be inserted in the blank.

Mr. ALLEN (Radical) said he thought it a very good suggestion. Judge UNDERWOOD had great influence in certain circles in Washington. If reports were true he had already been offered a gift of $100,000, and he certainly ought to be able to negotiate a loan of $90,000, to be used in reconstructing the State.

Judge UNDERWOOD was not in the chair when this remark was made, the key to which I will give. It is publicly charged here through the columns of the Press, and it is alleged that HAWKHURST is authority for it, that UNDERWOOD sought to buy up the Republican State Central Committee for Mr. CHASE, by the offer to HAWKHURST of $100,000, to be furnished by Mr. SPRAGUE. HUNNICUTT, in his *New Nation*, has denied all knowledge of the transaction, and called upon other members to clear their skirts of the infamous charge. The *Whig* and *Dispatch* have insisted that HAWKHURST and UNDERWOOD should both come out and explain the matter. Mr. ALLEN, in a communication to the *New Nation*, calls upon the Committee to deny it, or rest under the damning infamy of the charge of bribery, and so the matter stands. The two parties most concerned remain silent, while the whole city is wild about the Judge who attempted to bribe the incorruptible Chairman of the State Committee. The majority of the white Republicans rather like it, as they say it will have the effect to lay both UNDERWOOD and HAWKHURST upon the shelf, and make room for better and abler men. There is a great deal of jealousy in the camp, and the white leaders look upon each other with suspicion, while the blacks doubt them all. But to "return to our muttons."

Mr. MADDOX offered a substitute, (as he did in the war,) calling upon Gen. SCHOFIELD to order the payment of the expenses out of any money in the Treasury, and if he declined to do so, then to make an appeal to Gen. GRANT for relief, and if that failed to seek a loan.

Mr. CLEMENTS said he could not afford to stay here without pay, and rather than go so would move that the Convention adjourn till provision could be made for the prompt payment of the expenses.

Mr. HINE, of Vermont, (just returned from Washton,) said he was opposed to consulting Gen. SCHOFIELD, and he didn't want to be bothered visiting him. His tenure of office was quite insecure anyhow, as would be found out in a very few days.

Dr. BAYNE alluded to there being a screw loose in the Treasury, upon which he proposed to use his screw-driver; whereupon Mr. CURTIS suggested that they had committed a great oversight in not making BAYNE Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Maddox substitute was then voted down, and the original proposition, with the blank filled by the names of UNDERWOOD and CLEMENTS, was adopted. They are to try "the borrow" on JAY COOKE & Co., in Washington, and may, perhaps, visit the bulls and bears of Wall-street. The reason they did not issue certificates of indebtedness, as recommended by Gen. SCHOFIELD, is, they were afraid, and not without reason, that the people would not take them. They would be as valueless as Confederate money.

The balance of the sessions of Friday and to-day have been devoted to the discussion of the Judiciary article of the Constitution, and that on county organization—the main features in both of which I have already sent you. They are merely of local interest—save that the elections are generally to be made by the Legislature, as the Radicals think themselves secure of a majority in both Houses through the apportionment—but they fear the popular vote.

SNOW.

The snow did

FINANCIAL.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 25, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 76 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 44 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed.

Liberal advances made on approved consignments.

Collections made and drafts retired.

Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,

No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILRORD CO.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAS. YERANCE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 289, 432, 4.8, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.

L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, March 23, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this Company, held on the 17th day of March, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared, payable April 30. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th of April, and the dividend paid to those holding stock at the closing of the books.

W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 103 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

THE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, can be had at par and the accrued interest, of

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. A. WASHBURN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed SATURDAY, April 4, 1868. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURANCE and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 25—3 P. M.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Registered '81...	110⅛	110⅜	5-20 C., '67, ...	106⅝	106¾
Coupon 1881.....	110½	110¾	10-40 Registered.	100¼	100½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106½	107	10-40 Coupon....	100¼	100½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅜	109⅝	Gold	138¾	138⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅛	107⅜	June 7.30........	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	July 7.30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 C. '65, JanJuly	106½	106⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887, INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $800,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now rapidly progressing toward completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $160,000 a year, of which the City, County and State pay $28,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broad-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order HENRY ASHLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 212 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, 1868, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in GOLD COIN, are offered for sale by THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 263 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.

Amounts of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest payable in July and January.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Six per cent. interest allowed

On deposits from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW

RECEIVE INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax.

Money deposited now draws interest from the 1st of April. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six Per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE INSTITUTION FOR THE savings of merchants' clerks has removed to No. 20 Union-place, 4th-av., corner East 15th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, THE ten years' lease, goodwill, fixtures, &c., of the first-class and elegant Russian and Turkish Marble Baths, No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, as the proprietor is obliged to return to Europe. An attentive business man will clear the invested capital in one year, and the knowledge for conducting the establishment may be obtained in a few days by an intelligent man. There is no other business with less risk and surer profits through all the seasons of the year, and as the merits of these baths become daily better known there is a fair prospect for an increase of this business. Inquire of Dr. GUTMANN, No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, from 12 till 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUFACTURE of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,130 Post-office.

A PERSON WITH A SMALL AMOUNT of money, and influence with shipping and mercantile men, can hear of an opportunity to enter a good, safe business, by addressing S. W. M., Box No. 184 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.

On TUESDAY, 31st March, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

12 lots on northerly side of 141st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Bloomingdale Road, including the corner.

10 lots on southerly side of 84th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av. On one lot is a superior two-story frame house.

4 lots on northerly side of 83d-st., 150 feet east from 5th-av., in rear of the above.

1 lot on south side of 81st-st., 459½ feet east of 5th-av. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

J. EDWARD BYLANDT, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS BY AUCTION.

J. EDWARD BYLANDT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS EVENING, continuing to-morrow and Saturday evenings, in his salesroom, No. 646 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., choice and elegant American Pictures, from the American Art Gallery, New-York, (established for the encouragement of artists.) The collection numbers over 200 specimens by artists of acknowledged reputation.

Connoisseurs and lovers of art are invited to call and examine, as they are now on exhibition free.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of March at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, comprising the entire balance of stock and including every article used by families in housekeeping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 University-place:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family relinquishing housekeeping.

Full particulars hereafter.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, the recent importation of

J. P. BEAUMONT,

to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 2d, and FRIDAY, 3d April, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during Mr. Beaumont's residence in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, aided by an ample expenditure of capital, and contains, among others, specimens by the following distinguished painters, viz.:

Devedeux,	Hasenclever,	De Jonghe,
A. Guillemin,	M. Calisch,	Diaz,
Louis Meyer,	De Hueyvel,	W. Verschuur,
Seignac,	Fanny Geefs,	Carl Hoff,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,	Pecrus,
Bodington,	Ingenmey,	V. Chavet,
H. Baron,	Count de Bylandt,	Escoscura,
Lasalle,	Shayer, Sr.,	Von Franken,
Mlle. Rosenboom,	Zeim,	Carl Hubner,
Tschaggeny,	Herm'n G. Ten Kate,	E. J. Cobbett,
L. Mignot,		Roile,
F. Trayer,	Isabey,	G. Armfield,
Geselschap,	A. Schelfhout,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Nordenberg,	Vautier,	And. Achenbach,
Schlesinger,	Mlle. Backhuyzen,	F. Roffiaen,
Klomoeck,	F. Kels,	W. Amberg,
A. Dillens,	W. Rietstahl,	J. Robie,
A. Bierstadt.		Also,

NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY BY F. E. CHURCH.

UNE SCENE-DU-CARNIVAL, THE CHEF-D'ŒUVRE OF CARL BECKER.

A NIGHT MARKET, BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.

AN INTERIOR, BY F. WILLEMS AND VAN HOVE,

and others of great celebrity.

On exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 24th of March, day and evening, until time of sale, with catalogue.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 39 Nassau-st.

AT NO. 161 WEST 22D-ST.,

10½ O'CLOCK THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,)

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction the entire furniture contained in the above dwelling, viz.: English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut chamber and parlor suites, mirrors, superb grand piano made by Chickering, book cases, rosewood marble-top centre tables, etageres, carved black walnut bedsteads, sofas, easy chairs, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, sheets, pillow cases, lace curtains and cornices, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture, china and glassware.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 30,

at No. 12 East 37th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

STEAMTUG AND BARGE AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at 6th-st. wharf, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., under the supervision of Brevet Col. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M.,

The propeller steamtug ARIEL, of about 45 tons register and 17-inch cylinder,

AND

the Erie barge D. MEGAN, of 115 tons register.

These boats are in good order and condition, and are sold only because they are not required for Government use.

The furniture and equipage on board will be sold with each boat.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, a large collection of modern oil paintings, small and large, favorite subjects, elegantly framed; among them may be found choice efforts by Loemans, P. Robb, Dyke, Carl Muller, Paul Ritter, Hartwick, Tom Taylor, Funster, W. H. Cooper, Jesse Talbot, T. Frere, Kennett, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the stables, No. 51 Great Jones-st.,

THE LATE MR. A. M. COZZENS'

Horses, carriages, sleigh, harness and stable furniture; also, his entire stock of wines—clarets, sherries, port, madeira, &c. One pair sorrel horses, 15.3, bang-tails. These horses, for style and action, are unsurpassed, if equaled, by any pair of horses in this City; drive together or tandem. Also a third horse; drives with either of the sorrels; an elegant brown horse, a dog cart by Wood Brothers, two sets of harness, &c., &c. Can be seen as above.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FARMING UTENSILS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HORSES, ALDERNEY AND AYRSHIRE COWS AND CALVES, OXEN, HAY, &c., &c. ALSO A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT SCARSDALE, Westchester County, N. Y., the residence of James Chambers, Esq.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 28, 1868, at 10 o'clock, on the premises;

Consisting of valuable Alderney and Ayrshire cows and calves, Black Hawk and New-Jersey horses, double and single spring wagons, saddles and harness, market, hay and lumber wagons, carts, plows, harrows, threshing machine, fanning mill, hay and turnip cutters, grindstones, corn-shellers, ice-tongs, lumber, rails, posts, seed potatoes, &c., &c.

ALSO:

A small assortment of general household furniture.

Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST. BY ORDER OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

6TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of 6th-av., between 57th and 58th sts., including the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 57th-st. The corner lot is 25.5x75 feet, and the 3 lots adjoining are each 25x75 feet, and the 3 northerly lots are each 25x95 feet.

58TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the 6th-av., each 25x100.5. Also the lot south side 58th-st., 270 feet east of 6th-av. Also, 3 lots south side 58th-st., 370 feet east of 6th-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-ST. AND 10TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Thames-st., and known as No. 131 Greenwich-st. The improvements consist of a three-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and a four-story brick store and dwelling on the rear.

10TH-AV.—Three lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 68th-st., near the Grand Boulevard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SPRING AND THOMPSON STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SPRING-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot on the northerly side of Spring-st., about 50 feet west of Thompson-st., and known as No. 185 Spring-st. The building covers nearly the entire lot, and there is a vault under the sidewalk. Lot 25x75 feet.

THOMPSON-ST.—The lot of land with the frame building thereon, on the westerly side of Thompson-st., and known as No. 87. Lot 25x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LAURENS AND BROOME STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LAURENS AND BROOME STS.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick house thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Laurens and Broome-sts., and known as No. 499 Broome and Nos. 54 and 56 Laurens sts. The buildings cover the lot, and have gas and water.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MACDOUGAL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Ferdinand Brossard, Esq., Executor:

MACDOUGAL-ST.—The three and one-half story brick house and lot situate on the easterly side of Macdougal-st., between Amity and 4th sts., and known as No. 146. Lot 20x75 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 315 MONROE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MONROE-ST.—The brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Monroe-st., about 82 feet 6 inches west of Corlears-st., and known as No. 315. Lot 20.10x80.6, more or less.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 104TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

104TH-ST.—Two lots on the south side of 104th-st., 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The steam propellor D. GAZLEY, 90 feet keel, 17 8-10 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, carrying capacity about 260 tons, built in 1862, boiler one year old.

Will be sold at public auction at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., where the vessel can be seen, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Terms made known on day of sale by

DANIEL D. DEMAREST,

Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.

NYACK, March 16, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 26, at 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:

2,091 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, part Mountain.

1,396 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *San Giacomo*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Fine rosewood pianos, five pier mirrors, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, china and plated ware, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, March 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the steam propeller *Pioneer*. By order of DAVID WILLIAMS, Receiver.

For particulars see New-York *World*.

AUCTION SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late J. R. Greene, in the village of Catskill, N. Y., will be sold at auction April 8, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court-house in Catskill. Sale positive. This desirable property is located on the hill; has splendid mountain view, and is sold to close the estate. J. R. GREENE, Executor, Catskill, N. Y.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 4 lots on the 7th-av., beginning at the northwesterly corner of 7th-av. and 126th-st., and one lot adjoining in rear, on 126th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE

EMPRESS

KID GLOVES,

REDUCED TO

$1 A PAIR.

A splendid assortment of new colors, just received.

RICHARD GREEN,

NO. 375 Canal, corner Laurens-st.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

NOW OPENING.

SPRING STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

KID GLOVES, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.

FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.

FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.

FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.

FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.

FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.

BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.

FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.

BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c., WORTH 62½c.

FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.

OBSERVE, W. JACKSON,

IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,

NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

S. CANTRELL,

NO. 813 BROADWAY.

SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN;

ALSO, FOR

BOYS AND YOUTHS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Dress trimmings, ribbons, velvets, laces.

Embroideries, stamped and embroidered yokes, bands, linen collars, hdkfs., frillings, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, &c., &c.

Nice fitting woven whalebone corsets, $1.

Best steel-spring skirts, $1.

N. B. Werly Paris corsets at reduced prices.

W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, Near 19th-st., east side.

M. A. DOUGLASS.

No. 170 5th-av.,

OFFERS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Also, beautiful

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX and FRENCH CORSETS,

at very moderate prices.

JAMES TUCKER'S STOCK IS REPLENISHED for the season. His millinery goods are the finest that enters this market.

The extensive burglary committed at his store No. 806 Broadway, on the 14th or 15th of this month, will not in any way retard his trade.

$1,000 reward is now offered for the goods taken, consisting of plaid and plain velvets, bonnet silks and satins, laces and ribbons, or in proportion for any part thereof returned in good order.

JAMES TUCKER, No. 806 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY—Pattern bonnets and pattern hats, and millinery goods. Flowers and silks. This is the general opening day. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

T. D. SLOANE, NO. 379 CANAL-ST. (NEAR Broadway,) will exhibit a splendid assortment of French millinery goods, comprising all the late novelties; also, a case of French pattern bonnets, on THURSDAY, March 26. The trade supplied.

MME. GALOUPEAU, (LATE MATHILDE & CO.,) No. 6 Brevoort-place, (No. 53 East 10th-st.,) near Broadway, will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, March 26.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the latest modes, on THURSDAY next, March 26.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, will have their opening of French Bonnets and Round Hats, with a choice selection of Spring novelties on WEDNESDAY, March 25, and THURSDAY, 26.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,

fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, on the Prussian method; a family school of the highest grade, on a beautiful farm at Shrub Oak, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from the City. For circulars, apply at the office of R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, or address the Principal at Shrub Oak, Westchester County.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES in Danbury, Conn; reopens MONDAY, April 6; Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Can be seen from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. at No. 48 West 15th-st., New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH TEACHER required. Apply at No. 655 Lexington-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS WHO CAN TEACH German and French, with usual English branches, to three boys and a girl. A good salary paid to the right person. Address, stating qualifications and experience, Box No. 5,455, Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, deceased, under the firm name of RANDOLPH & SKIDMORES, is this day dissolved. Either of the Messrs. SKIDMORE will sign in liquidation.

JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,

JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,

WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE,

CHARLES G. BARRETT.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS, for the transaction of a wholesale and retail coal business in the City of New-York.

JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,

JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,

WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS. NOW ON hand several carriages on consignment, which must be sold. Several second-hand at great bargains. All styles harness. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

EXPRESS WAGONS FOR SALE.—APPLY to H. A. JONES, No. 130 West 31st-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND FORT WASHINGTON. For Sale—

On Grand Boulevarde, half a block.

On 11th-av., 90 lots.

On 158th-st., 60 lots.

On 155th-st., 4 lots.

First-class country seat (furnished)........ $50,000

First-class country seat 40,000

First-class country seat 15,000

At Inwood, country seat........ 75,000

TO LET—Several magnificent country houses, furnished, with extensive grounds, stables, gardens, greenhouses, &c.; rental $4,000@$5,000 per year. Apply only to ROB'T A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—128TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a two-story high basement and French-roof attic house and lot; lot 37.6x85, house 24.6x45. The house is completely and very handsomely furnished, in admirable taste, and all in the most perfect and tidy order. Price for house and lot (lowest) $12,000. Furnished $15,000. Furniture cost, as per invoices, $5,500, a short time since.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE FIRST-CLASS house and stable in 34th-st., near Madison-av., with furniture; lot 24.6x98.9, and stable lot in rear, on 33d-st., 24.6x98.9; stable has seven stalls above ground, and is one of the most complete stables in the City; the house is high stoop, first class, walls all laid in cement, frescoed and decorated recently in a costly and elegant manner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

CORNWALL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Cheap; 20 minutes' drive to landing; house 70x30; 33 rooms, with barn, carriage and wash-house, garden, &c.; well adapted for boarding-house; well shaded. For particulars apply to J. S. PRUDEN, No. 727 8th-av., or to J. & W. ORR, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture—The first-class three-story high stoop brick house and lot, No. 449 West 34th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs.; house 20.10x55 feet; new and in perfect order, with all modern improvements. Lot 20.10x98.9. Possession immediately. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR THREE-STORY AND basement houses, north side of 112th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements; will be sold low if applied for soon; houses 18.9 feet, lot 100.5 feet. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES STEWART, or at L. STONE'S lumber-yard, 53d-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL LOW-PRICED three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, situated on the north side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to T. J. FITCH, No. 186 3d-av. Terms easy.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order, (a bargain,) with or without furniture. Ditto on 46th-st., near 5th-av.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, IN PERFECT ORder, with all modern improvements, the four-story English-basement house old No. 42, new No. 219 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 238 EAST 49th-st., (new No.) 19x48x100, brown-stone, high-stoop, three stories, with all modern improvements, in first-rate condition. Can be seen at any time. Inquire of owner, on the premises. Price, $18,000.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 52 UNION-place, second door from 17th-st., 26x112.7; with free right of alley to rear; to be sold to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., one of three four-story brown-stone French-roof houses, now being finished. Apply to WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK.—THE fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone-trimming house No. 126 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE, on Stuyvesant-square, near St. George's Church; brown-stone, high-stoop: 20.6, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEMENT house for sale, in Lexington-av., near 29th-st., four stories, brown stone, 16.8x50; price, $20,000; with furniture, $24,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND STABLE IN 51ST-ST., near 3d-av.; possession immediately. Apply in store No. 1,214 Broadway. No agents.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 81ST-ST. AND ON 1st-av., adjoining. Apply, from 1 to 3, at the office of DAVIDSON & JONES, No. 61 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FORT HAMILTON, 5 MILES by the cars from Brooklyn ferry, a handsome furnished dwelling-house and grounds, affording an extensive water prospect; with another furnished house which rents for sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the whole property, leaving the principal house and grounds at free rent. Inquire of J. D. CLUTE, No. 58 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUILDERS.—For sale, two extra large lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, splendidly located and admirably adapted for the erection thereon of a large private boarding-house, much needed in this fashionable quarter of the City. JAMES A. OLWELL,

No. 62 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 16 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—THIRTY-FIVE minutes from the ferry; new frame house; all modern improvements; perfect order; on Lafayette-av.; lot 20x100; cheap. J. H. BURTIS, No. 244 Water-st., New-York.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE, CHEAP LOTS, paved, sewered, gas and water, located in the centre of the city; price $1,000 each; $500 can remain on mortgage for five years. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND extension house, 10 rooms, all improvements, with extra grounds, filled with fruit trees, vines, &c.; situated in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av. Apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT, South Ninth-st., Williamsburg, three stories, basement and cellar, high stoop, brown-stone trimmings, &c., in complete order. Inquire of JOHN FILES, corner 29th-st. and 11th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON DIVISION-av., between 3d and 4th sts., near the fountain, a three-story brick house, 25 by 40, with all modern improvements. Also, two lots adjoining, 25 by 100 feet. Apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

FINE BRICK RESIDENCE—NO. 357 CUMberland-st., 200 feet s. of Fulton-av.; also, two splendid residences, South Oxford-st. Apply to J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ABOVE 8th-st., a little west of Broadway, will rent a large well-furnished room, replete with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms disposed of; references required. Address L. T., with name, Box No. 148 Times Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a large, handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with hall bedroom adjoining. Also third floor front room. References exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 27th-st.

BOARD FOR THREE OR FOUR ADULTS in the most pleasant part of Brooklyn, twenty minutes from ferries by four lines of cars; family private; house and board first class; terms reasonable. Address HOME, Box No. 126 Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY have a furnished room to let, with gas, hot and cold water, to a gentleman, without board, in a desirable street up town. Apply, with address, real name and reference, which will be exchanged, to H. Z., Box 164 Times Office.

WANTED—ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY, A suite of three rooms, (with bath,) furnished or unfurnished, with board in rooms, or convenient to a good restaurant. Address, giving full particulars, VAN DEUSEN, Box No. 161 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a central and desirable neighborhood, on West side, would rent, furnished, communicating front and back rooms to one or two gentlemen without board. Address, with name, COMFORT, Box 147 Times Office.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO FIRST AND second and third-story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, or to gentlemen with partial board in brown-stone house; private family, desirable location. Apply at No. 319 West 28th-st.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for four persons in a plain family; convenient to 35th-st. and 6th-av.; from about 15th April; terms must be moderate. Address J. C. H., Station G.

BOARDING—FEMALES CAN OBTAIN GOOD board, with washing, at three dollars and twenty-five cents a week, in the spacious and pleasant house No. 45 Elizabeth-st., one door above Canal.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

1 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, CORNER OF University-place and 4th-st.—Elegant rooms, en suite and single, with or without board or private table; terms moderate.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated; I have a large house, situated on Long Island Sound; fine shade and all kinds of fruit trees; also, good fishing and bathing. Call or address 233 East 10th-st.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, CAN be had from 1st of May, in Morristown, N. J. Address Box 100 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board; third floor, front; singly or in suite. Terms reasonable.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY CAN HAVE BOARD where she can enjoy the comforts of a home by applying at No. 403 Broome-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st.; one large and one small room, for single gentlemen or family.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week, for two. No. 260 West 11th-st.

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMmodate six or eight with furnished rooms and first-class board. Address M. C. M., Box No. 202 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITABLE for a family of three or four. No. 34 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE HUDSON—AT PEEKSKILL, FOR sale, a very handsome place of about 30 acres; large Gothic cottage house, 18 or 20 rooms, all modern conveniences, carriage-house and stable, elegant views of the river, highlands and adjacent country; about 10 minutes' walk from the depot, and very convenient to churches and schools. Price, $20,000. Further particulars with A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,

NO. 26 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse and at all points on the line of the

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

Houses, Lots, Country Seats and Farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property we are offering for sale.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

FOR SALE—The large store formerly owned by R. B. CARY, Esq., handsomely fitted up for dry-goods and groceries; where a trade has been done of $60,000 per annum, now located within one quarter of a mile of one of the best depots on Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; also, will be sold a reduced stock of goods at low figures; if not disposed of by or before April 8, the whole will be sold at auction on that day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Address M. A. FOWLER, Fishkill, N. Y.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,

No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to the DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,

No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESter County, N. Y., (one hour and seven minutes from 26th-st. by express trains,) a well-built house, with full French roof, containing 11 rooms, beside bath-room, kitchen, laundry and cellars, with all the modern improvements, viz.: bath, water-closet, set tubs, hot and cold water in butler's pantry, gas pipes throughout, furnace, &c., with 6 acres of land in fine order; gardener's cottage, stable, stone nennery, and other outbuildings. The house is situated on "Chatterton's Hill," the old battle-ground, and overlooks the entire village and surrounding country for miles, and is within five minutes' walk of railroad depot. There is a fine apple orchard and abundance of small fruits on the place; no chills and no mosquitoes. The house is as comfortable in Winter as in Summer, and no more healthy place of residence is to be found within the same distance of the City; nine passenger trains each way daily. The entrance to the place is within a few rods of the proposed new Boulevard or Central Park-av. For further particulars apply to CHARLES W. WHITNEY,

No. 142 Greenwich-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—It is situated on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, is heated with hot air, and contains gas and water conveniences throughout. On the premises is a farmhouse, all the necessary outbuildings in good order, a greenhouse, grapery and trout-pond. In front of the mansion is a fine lawn and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place. Communication with the City easy and quite frequent by steamboat and rail. For particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE for improved City property, a handsome country residence, three quarters of a mile north of the village of Westchester; 1¾ miles from Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, and one hour from 26th-st. Depot; a fine two-story and attic stone-house, 46x50, built in modern style, with about 27 acres of ground; barn and outhouses; excellent garden and water; grounds well laid out, and contain a large number of fruit and shade trees. Apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

PORT MORRIS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Capitalists desiring to invest in safe and improving real estate, certain to increase in value with the growth of New-York, can now have a selection of contiguous lots, in quantities, at rates that will render loss impossible and profit reliable; only eight miles from City Hall, and two miles from Central Park; eastern side on East River, thirty minutes from Peck-slip; western side half a mile from Harlem Bridge. Apply to WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—FARM AT SAYVILLE, L. I., ADjoining the great South Bay; 45 miles by Long Island Railroad or Southside Railroad; contains 106 acres, part wood and balance under a high state of cultivation; dwellings commodious; barns and outbuildings suitable and in good order; the bay abounds with oysters, clams and fish, and affords large quantities of seaweed suitable for manure; orchard filled with choice fruit; near churches, schools, &c. Further particulars on application to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET — HUNTER'S Island, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front; handsomely furnished; with the necessary outbuildings, including grapery, hothouses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence; having a fine view of the Sound and country for twenty miles around, and connected by a causeway of 400 feet from the Pelham Road; situated sixteen miles from the City Hall. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

EAST ORANGE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat; new last year; built by the owner (who occupies it) for his own use, and in the very best manner; the house is large and contains every modern improvement of a first-class City house; stables, coach-house, &c., very superior; grounds, handsomely embellished, 100x600, running from street to street; will be sold at $20,000 if sold at once; $10,000@$15,000 may remain; time by Morris & Essex Railroad, 35 minutes' from foot Barclay-st. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

$3,000,000 OF REAL ESTATE FOR sale in and near Rahway, N. J.—Consisting of houses and lots in towns and fine farms in the country; some pleasant homes in Rahway for the sum of $3,000 and upward; the time now to purchase to advantage, as some of the above places will have to be sold before the 1st of April next; farms near Rahway and Elizabeth of various sizes, prices and quality; some of them in good state of cultivation, and as low as $100 per acre, with terms easy. Great bargains are now being offered, and inducements to purchase seldom presented. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE FINE country seat, 21 acres; house fourteen rooms, 30x40, beside wings; parlors, sitting-room, bedrooms, and kitchen; stylishly furnished, complete; velvet carpets alone cost $1,500; three cows, pair oxen, three wagons, horses, harnesses, fowls, set farming implements complete, outbuildings complete; everything new; healthy and finely located in Monsey, New-York, 3 minutes from depot, 33 miles from City. F. J. BEAN.

ON THE HUDSON—HANDSOME PLACE OF six acres, at Cold Spring, three-fourths of a mile from depot; modern house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; carriage-house and stable, gardener's cottage, icehouse, fine garden, fruits, &c.; fine river and mountain views; convenient to churches, &c.; price $22,000. Farther particulars with

A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME CORNER THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone mansion, fronting on a private park, seven minutes from ferry, all improvements, price $11,000; terms easy. Also, a large number of other desirable first-class dwellings, which will be sold cheap on easy terms. Call on J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., HOUSE and 12 acres of land, within one mile of depot. House has eight rooms on first floor, six bedrooms on second, hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c. Grounds stocked with fruit, &c. Would sell less land with house if desired. Also, 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation. Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL-LOCATED house for sale at Plainfield, N. J.; house in good order, contains eleven rooms, with bath-room, pantries, &c.; lot 150x300 feet; good barn, fruit, and ornamental trees, &c.; price low. Inquire of BRONK & MARSH, at Plainfield, or GEO. D. MERRILL, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN, N. J., IN A CHOICE location, a very neat modern house, with 12 rooms and three lots of ground; price, $8,000, part cash. Also, two genteel cottages, with 9 rooms, in perfect order, for $4,500 each, part cash. Inquire at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, Bergen, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing eleven rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY at Newark, N. J.—Three-story brick house, with two-story side wing; grounds 107 by 218 feet; stable, with coachman's house. Inquire at Room No. 4 Custom-house, Newark.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage, with two lots, situated on the Hicksville Plains, on the line of the L. I. Railroad; two minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of J. KUHN, No. 271 Bowery, New-York.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT CENTREVILLE, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 25 minutes from foot of Liberty-st.; immediately at station. For sale by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2¼ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND lands late of F. W. Edwards, at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 72 acres, with improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, THE TWO and a half story brick dwelling-house with basement, situated on the southeast corner of the Park. Address THEODORE AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, PLEASANTLY SITuated near the beautiful bathing waters of South Amboy. Apply to S. G. GARDNER, No. 332 Broadway, or to Squire CUMMINGS, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill. Accessible by New-Jersey Central and horse-cars from ferry. Terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, Room No. 17.

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY NEW HOUSE at West Flushing, only 45 minutes from the City, near the depot, for sale at $4,250 only. Also one at $3,000. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

STAMFORD.—FURNISHED, A LARGE GOTHIC house: 10 bedrooms, parlor, library, &c.; 1¼ acres land; ½ mile from depot. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

TWO VALUABLE RESIDENCES ON THE North River—Each 12 acres land, fine fruit. Apply to J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 5½ Pine-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Fordham to let; the house is very large, has all modern city and country improvements, billiard-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and is in perfect order and repair; has ample grounds, (about 20 acres,) under the highest state of cultivation; grapery, with all kinds of grapes, suitable outbuildings, all in fine condition; fruits, flowers and vegetables of various kinds, in abundance; is very accessible, by drive or rail, to the City, affording the comforts of a country house with the conveniences of a city house; will be rented to a private family only. For permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIFTEEN minutes' walk of railroad station, beautifully situated on high ground, on Bayside-av., a handsome double two-story and attic modern frame house, in perfect order, containing eleven rooms; the lawn is tastefully laid out with evergreens, shrubs, &c., of rare varieties, together with a spacious barn and carriage house, and one acre of land. Apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, basement; or near the premises to WM. MITCHELL.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED—AT FORDham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds; large and commodious house, with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem river. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, a furnished house, containing about 20 rooms and all the modern improvements, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; lawn of about 15 acres; carriage-house and stabling for six horses; will be let to a responsible private family for two years or longer; rent $2,000 per annum. Photographs and particulars at

HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, partially furnished, to let or for sale; 36 acres of land, beautiful, with walks and drives; an abundance of fruit, a good garden, and every convenience for a moderate sized family; adjoining the Roosevelt and Stuyvesant residences, 2½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. Apply to JAMES SMILLIE, No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, one and a half miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Rent $300 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 42 West 14th-st.; has all improvements; 25 feet front; stable in the rear with four stalls; possession May 1, or sooner if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURposes—No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway. Large house with three fronts and stable in the rear. This property is well adapted for either a bank or express office. For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT FORDHAM—ONE QUARTER of a mile from the depot, a country place containing 13 acres of land, large house, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,

No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house in 84th-st., one door east of 1st-av.; rent $1,000. Also, a two-story and basement house on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; rent $700. All improvements, and good location. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON-PARK.—To rent, several furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer residences, with gas and modern improvements, fruit and vegetable gardens, stables, lawns, shade trees; five minutes from the ferry.

Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

LEASE OF HOUSE, WEST 33D-ST., for four years, at $625 per annum; carpets, &c. Also ten acres at Newtown, L. I.; rent $400, and the owners, three persons, will board. Also a nice place in the village; rent $500. J. E. HATCH & CO., No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURnished house, containing twenty-two rooms, with eight or ten acres of land, and stable to accommodate ten horses; within ten minutes' ride of railroad station. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

A COTTAGE TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, from April 1, at No. 672 Lexington-av., near 56th-st.; three-story and basement; gas, hot and cold water throughout, and in complete order; price $1,300; a gem to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE 90TH-ST., SECOND and third brick house east of Avenue A, two-story, basement and under-cellar, with range, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $600. Inquire of D. BEDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO LET—HOUSES, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for season or year, at Saratoga Springs; also, farms for sale. Apply, by mail or personally, to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 178 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence with three or more acres of land, 20 miles from the City Hall, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—KINGSBRIDGE, 20 LOTS, FINE house and outbuildings in splendid condition; fruit, &c.; furnished or not. Call soon.

J. E. HATCH & CO., No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET—IN LENOX, MASS., A VERY COMmodious Summer residence for the Summer; the house contains 12 rooms. Letters addressed to Box No. 123, Lenox Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, beautiful full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, superior order. West 14th-st.; others, 4th to 50th sts., $1,500 to $10,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway. Apply to Wm. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

SIX FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, full size, on 130th-st., (Boulevard Row,) between 5th and 6th avs., to let. For particulars apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE house at Fordham; half a mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing; rent $1,200. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS house in West 35th-st., near 5th-av., for 6 to 8 months. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 119 East 36th-st., near Park-av. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st.

TO LET—WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in perfect order. Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, PREMises No. 62 Hudson-st., 24x75; and No. 10 Worth-st., 26x100; connecting in rear forming L; now leased until 1st day of May next to Hudson River Railroad. Applications may be addressed to WM. B. ROSS, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FINE STORE, CELLAR AND FIRST loft of a building on Greenwich-st., between Vestry and Desbrosses sts., size 41x80; good business locality; premises now occupied by provision business, for which they are admirably adapted. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE—THE very desirable marble store No. 724 Broadway, 26x130 feet, to let or lease; possession May 1, 1868; suitable for wholesale book-trade. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE ON FULTON-AV., NEAR St. Felix-st., now occupied by D. Maguire as a dry-goods store; also, two other stores on Fulton-av., and two fine stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, STORE AND second floor of the new and substantial brick building 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE BROWN-STONE building No. 24 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church; well lighted, front and rear. Apply to R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

BROADWAY CORNER—SHOW ROOMS TO let at No. 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.; 8 windows; 81 feet frontage. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY YEARS—THE property No. 30 Union-square, 28x125; very desirable business location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY MARBLE-front store, No. 738 Broadway, near Astor-place; size 25x116 feet. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, 182 Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, at No. 211 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, UNfurnished, with closets, water, &c., or an upper story, unfurnished, between 8th and 14th sts., and Broadway and 6th avs., for a gentleman who passes a considerable portion of his time out of the City. Address O. B. S., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL PLOT of ground, with some improvements on preferred, east of Central Park, between 71st and 94th sts. Any one, except agents, having such property to dispose of, for all cash, will address S. S. FAIR PRICE, Station D.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, BY A small family of adults, on or before May 1, in a good neighborhood; rent from $1,000 to $1,500. Owner desiring a good tenant address Box No. 5,506 Post-office, giving location.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood, a suite of from four to six rooms, by a small family; the best of references given and required. Address C., Post-office Box No. 4,401.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF three adults, four or five rooms for housekeeping, down town, west side; rent not to exceed $18. Address for three days, Mr. THOMPSON, No. 322 East 34th-st.

THE CARE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, for the Summer or a longer period, is desired by a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability. Address A. M. S., Box No. 4,724 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE..........ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 6
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)....WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, April 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY, April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY, April 18
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA....March 26
PALMYRA....April 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.
WM. PENN, April 18. | BELLONA, May 16.
For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN will leave SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship VIRGO, DEAKEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN......Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 28
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, April 4
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. SMITH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To ensure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, SATURDAY, March 28.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 3.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST HAYDTER against RUDOLPH HAYDTER.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, March 10, 1868, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Greenwich-av., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 10, 1868. W. C. CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh19-law6wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES K. JACKSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
MARCH 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. GREFE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. DEAN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. WRIGHT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MANDLEBERT CANFIELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS LOSEE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 16 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMOS PRENTISS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL L. HILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael L. Hiller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
KAUFMANN, FRANK & WILCOXSON, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York City.
mh19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SECKENDORF, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Seckendorf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if they have any why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, 18th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
KAUFMANN, FRANK and WILCOXSON, Attorneys for the bankrupt, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York City.
mh19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HATCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the said Charles B. Hatch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1868.
mh26-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILANDER H. STEBBINS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 11th day of March, A. D. 1868.
mh12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. SOLOMON and DAVID POHALSKI, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.
Dated New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D., 1868.
mh19-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of YOUNG B. CHOLES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Young B. Choles, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who was, to wit, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.
Dated at New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh19-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 732.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN BOUTON, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin Bouton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh19-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLS K. OATLEY, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nichols K. Oatley, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh26-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER M. GOETCHIUS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Peter M. Goetchius, of Town of Catskill, in County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated March 24, 1868.
ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh26-law3wTh CATSKILL, Greene Co., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. FENN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Fenn, of town of Prattsville, in County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated March 24, 1868. ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh26-law3wTh Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. BONESTEEL, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRED. G. SPRINGMEYER, WM. H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HAWKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William E. Hawks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., before said Court sitting in chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for petitioner, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City. mh26-law3wTh*

NO. 778.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
G. & M. SACKETT, Attorneys, No. 116 Nassau-st.
mh26-law3wTh*

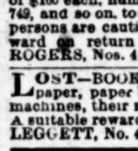
MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED,

A second-hand Portable Oven. Address B. P., *Herald* Office, stating price and where can be seen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.
ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.
Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.
Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

KALDENBERG & SON,



dealers in genuine Meerschaums, wholesale and retail. Stores No. 6 John-st., No. 23 Wall, and No. 717 Broadway. Received a prize at the World's Fair. Cut pipes and cigar-holders, with portraits and monograms. Repairing neatly done.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF THE subscriber, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., 200 Bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, of $100 each, numbered from 13,560 to 13,595, 13,667 to 13,749, and so on, to 13,979, with intermitting numbers. All persons are cautioned from taking the same. $2,000 reward on return of them to the subscriber. A. G. ROGERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., or No. 104 East 23d-st.

LOST—BOOK OF ABOUT FIVE QUIRES CAP paper, paper binding, containing entries of sales of machines, their numbers, name of manufacturers, &c. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

NAVIGATION ON NORTH RIVER RESUMED.
The boats of the PEOPLE'S LINE, the ST. JOHN and DREW, commence their regular trips to Albany on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

1868.—FIRST TRIP FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—The splendid steamboat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH, landing at ESOPUS, MILTON, MARLBOROUGH, CORNWALL and COZZENS on THURSDAY, March 26, inst. Leaving New-York from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., and will leave New-York regularly thereafter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the same hour.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the Pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
FIRST NIGHT OF LA BELLE HELENE.
Mr. BATEMAN has great pleasure in announcing that the arrangements for the production of Offenbach's renowned opera, LA BELLE HELENE, having been entirely completed, it will be produced
THIS EVENING, March 26,
with
SPLENDID SCENERY,
by Minard Lewis, by the kind permission of J. E. Hayes Esq.
SUPERB COSTUMES, by Nonnon, of Paris, and Toledo, of New-York.
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES, by John D. Lundy.
EFFECTIVE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE OPERA COMPANY combining to give the most complete effect to the representation.
ACT I.—THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE QUEEN'S PALACE.
ACT III.—THE SEA SHORE AT NAUPLIA, the Newport of ancient Greece.
CHARACTERS.
Helene, Queen of Sparta......Mlle. Tostee
Paris, Prince of Troy......M. Guffroy
Menelaus, King of Sparta......Leduc
Agamemnon, King of the Kings......Duchesne
Calchas, Grand Augur of Jupiter......Lagriffoul
Achilles, King of Phthotis......Valter
Ajax I., King of Salamis......Benedick
Ajax II., King of the Locrians......Monier
Philocomes, servant of Calchas......Hamilton
Euthycles, a blacksmith......Fleury
Slave......Perrigueur
Orestes......Mlle. De Felcourt
Bacchis......Mlle. Juliani
Leena......Mlle. Marguerite
Parthoenis......Mlle. Mathilde
Courtiers, guards, people, slaves, children, &c.
FRIDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
NO MATINEE THIS SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 208 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, the free list must be suspended.

STEINWAY HALL.

FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ (for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his DOCTOR MARIGOLD, and (for the first time in New-York,) MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, (last time but three,)
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, (last time but two,)
his DAVID COPPERFIELD and MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY. (from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, (last time but one,)
his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20, (last time,)
his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
The sale of tickets for the Course of Five Readings only will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY, March 30, commencing at 9 A. M.
Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of on TUESDAY, March 31, and following days, at the same time and place.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The fourth and last Concert of the season is unavoidably postponed. Due notice will be given of the date of performance. T. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

BENEFIT OF THE BOONE FAMILY.

At Steinway Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1868. Mrs. ANNA B. BOONE and her four CHILDREN, including Daniel, the youngest orator in the world, will appear at Steinway Hall, assisted by Mme. Marie Abbott, Vocalist; J. R. Thomas, the Vocalist; J. E. Frobisher, the Reader, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

MISS LACOSTE'S RECITAL OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

DE GARMO'S HALL—5th-av. and 14th-st., NEXT MONDAY EVENING, AT 8.
Tickets $2, at Hall, Nos. 895, 711, 701, 652, 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Reserved seats and boxes for the new opera, LA BELLE HELENE,
Can be procured at the Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and deliver their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, IRA G. MILLER, JAMES M. RAYMOND, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 M.
All parties having business with the Committee are requested to attend.
HENRY MURRAY, PATRICK GIBNEY, JAMES E. McVEANY, GEO. W. CREGIER, NICHOLAS SEGER, Committee.

MACHINERY.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

The Empire State Brick Machine in working order; also Peat Machines in operation. Machines, State and County rights, for sale by J. W. GREGORY, No. 2 Rector-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.
Curtain rises ¼ to 8. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1868.
will be presented, for the seventieth time, the WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne BALLET TROUPE.
Perfect Acting, New Dances, Superb Scenery, Delightful Music. Splendid Effects, Spirited Marches. Rich Costumes, Increased Orchestra. Full Chorus, Grand Tableaux.
The piece, pronounced the BEST AND MOST COSTLY EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
concludes with THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY, A TRANSFORMATION SCENE OF PLEASING DEVICE,
unapproachable for its BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION, AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S, COR. BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

Second night of the celebrated delineator of Dutch character,
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH, in RIP VAN WINKLE and COUSIN SNEIDER.
SATURDAY—MATINEE, AND EVENING, BENEFIT OF J. H. BUDWORTH.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL.
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
APRIL 1.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
Full particulars in future announcements.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.
OLE BULL has the honor to announce to the citizens of Brooklyn that he will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, AND TUESDAY EVENING, March 31.
Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence at Swayne's bookstore, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.

The next and last performance of the New-York Mendelssohn Union will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 27, instead of Thursday evening, March 26.

LECTURES.

EVERETT ROOMS, 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—*Louis Napoleon and the Coup d'Etat*, by ALONZO TRIPP, third lecture, THURSDAY EVENING, March 26.
Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

"OLIVER CROMWELL AND HIS TIMES," a lecture by Rev. A. CLEGHORN, THIS EVENING, at the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 30 cents.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—SPECIAL MEETING.—The members of the French Benevolent Society are requested to attend a special meeting which will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., for the purpose of considering the revising of the constitution. By order of the President.
L. MEUNIER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until the 31st inst., inclusive, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, *or at a point not further distant, and subject to the usual inspection* viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
38,500 slates, 10x20, ¼ thick, of uniform color.
152 sheets Brazier's copper, 18 oz., 3 feet by 5 feet; 58 sheets yellow metal, 18 oz., 4 feet by 14 inches.
650 lbs. galvanized slate nails, 4d.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
156 yards American carpeting.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
A large lot of stationery, *full description of which* may be had by applying at this office.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
168 galls. boiled linseed oil; 200 galls. Winter strained sperm oil.
2,000 lbs. white lead, in oil.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had *at this office*, otherwise bids will *not be entertained*.
GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster United States Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated March 19, 1868.
WILSON SMALL, HORATIO P. ALLEN, PETER H. JACKSON, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, OTTO H. COOP, Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:
Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, THOMAS J. HALL, JAMES P. DUPIGNAC, JOHN JASPER, Committee on Supplies.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., March 23, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon, WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1868, for furnishing to the United States, from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight inch by twelve inch sawed hemlock timber, pieces to be not less than twenty-five feet long, and to be delivered at the dykes on Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, in rafts strong enough to stand steamboat waves.
Bids will be received for so much per thousand feet, and must be made on printed forms, properly certified.
Forms for proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major Engineers and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.
FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of April next.
Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, March 20, 1868.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, April 1. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 25th of March, to reopen the 2d of April.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

GREAT HIT OF G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
FUNNIEST PANTOMIME | BEST BALLET.
BEST SCENERY. | FINEST SPECTACLE.
Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun. Comic tricks. "The" event of the theatrical year.
G. L. FOX......as......CLOWN
The great "star" danseuse, Mlle. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL.
Mlle. LEAH, Mons. BAPTISTAN.
Grand Skating Scene with Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.
GRAND BALLET. | WITTY BURLESQUE.
FUNNY TRICKS. | GRACEFUL SKATING.
GROTESQUE ILLUSIONS | UPROARIOUS FUN.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
DOORS OPEN 7½; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.
It is respectfully announced that ROSEDALE,
although in the zenith of its attraction and success, can only be performed NINE NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
NEW SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS, NOVEL EFFECTS, SPLENDID COSTUMES, AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.
This EVENING, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, will reappear in her great character of CAMILLE, assisted by G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clark, and a star company.
FRIDAY, benefit and last appearance but one of Miss Reignolds. Two sparkling pieces, "Lioness of the North" and a favorite comedy. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain, 8 o'clock. Box-book now open.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

DE WALDEN'S NEW COMEDY, "JOE."
A DECIDED AND POSITIVE SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU, THE GREAT CHARACTERIZER, IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
NEW SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, AND A SELECTED CAST.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND COMBINATION.
Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD and Miss LOUISA BERRY.
THE DOGS OF THE OLD STONE CROSS.
THE SPOILED CHILD.
STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. M. PIKE......Proprietor.
MAX MARETZEK......Musical Director.
L. F. HARRISON......Manager.
NOTICE.
In consequence of the impossibility of rehearsing new operas while the preparations for the productions of LURLINE are going on, the performances announced for this week will not take place, and therefore are suspended until EASTER MONDAY, April 13.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week in America of
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
THIS REMARKABLE ANIMAL RIVALS THE GREATEST HUMAN RIDERS IN DARING FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM.
MR. H. B. WILLIAMS, THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
I—BRILLIANT AND VARIED ACTS.
TRAINED HORSES, PERFORMING PONIES AND COMIC MULES.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—Grand orchestra, 100 performers. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. The first public rehearsal for the fifth and last concert FRIDAY, March 27, 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music. Symphony No. 1, in B flat, Schumann; "Midsummer Night's Dream," (the whole music.) Mendelssohn; Overture, "Freyschütz," Weber. Extra rehearsal tickets, 50 cents. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 828 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ALOIS F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTINGS.

AT S. P. AVERY'S GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 10 P. M.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to let on the most reasonable terms at L. P. CUMMINGS', No. 8 Union-square.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR SALE—Carved legs, seven octave, best City makers; property of a private family; cost $650; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 767 6th-av.

WEST SIDE; OR CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE GALOP—Price 40 cents; the best arrangement published. For sale by G. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are specially prepared, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION.—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

THE PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE, No. 6 Amity-place, Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, Physician and Accoucheur.—Sure relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced; pleasant rooms, skillful nursing and medical attendance.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Ladies' troubles cured.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

CLOTHING.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, &c., at the highest market price, by calling or addressing a note to Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS WANTED—EBENEZER RENWICK, originally a farm servant, eldest son of the late John Renwick, Mell Road-head, Moffat, Scotland, entered the British army about twenty years ago and served in a Highland regiment in Canada. Afterwards he was coachman to a gentleman in Pennsylvania; married and had a family of at least two sons. THOMAS TAIT, Solicitor, Moffat, who acts for the holders of money to which he or his family are entitled, requests them or any one interested in them, to communicate with him.
MOFFAT, 9th February, 1868.

98.—LETTER DID NOT REACH ME till to-day.

OPENING DAY.

Spring Fashions--Great Exhibition of Very Little Bonnets.

THE MILLINERS OCCUPATION ALMOST GONE.

The Short and the Long of Dresses, Cloaks and Other Indoor and Outdoor Garments.

ORNAMENTS, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

At the present juncture, it is almost as bad to be born a milliner as to be born a Queen; the occupation of both is nearly gone, and neither know how soon they may be called upon to abdicate altogether.

Bonnets have reached the limit of littleness; there is so mere a trifle now between them and nothing, that we begin to look upon their entire absence, not only as a possibility, but with equanimity, as a strong probability, and no great loss.

Among the establishments that opened their doors to the public yesterday, were A. T. STEWART'S, LORD & TAYLOR, H. M. MACY, corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue; RONALDSON & MEARS, Sixth-avenue; ELGER, Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue; Mme. BUHLMEYER, Great Jones-street; Mme. DEMOREST, 838 and 473 Broadway; Mme. GALOUPEAU, Brevoort-place; Mme. RALLINGS, 779 Broadway, and Canal-street; Mrs. DAVIDSON, University-place; E. MATHERS & Co., 891 Broadway, and L. BINNS, 579 Broadway.

The "opening" was more like an "old-fashioned" one than any that have taken place for years, and Mme. DEMOREST'S, Mme. RALLINGS', and other popular and well-known houses, were thronged from dawn to sunset by an eager crowd of seekers after the novelties in dress and fashion.

WHAT THE NEW BONNETS ARE MADE OF.

Principally *tulle*, crape, and other thin and vaporous materials, which vanish like the mist before the morning sun, or rather, in this case, like the sun before a mist. A fog demoralizes them; renders them flaccid, limp and stringy; a shower extinguishes them utterly.

Straw is still used, but altogether in fancy plaits and braids of Italian manufacture, the deeper color suiting better the higher tone which is allowed in street dress.

There are a few plain, fine straws, intended for elderly ladies, but the straws generally are of fancy Tuscan manufacture, and mixed with silk or lace. The trimmings are narrow ribbon or lace barbes, the shade of the silk, and steel, or steel and gilt ornaments, *bandeaus*, stars, butterflies, and the like.

Mme. DEMOREST displayed some charming bonnets in the new shades of color, yellow, green, Turkish red and "tea rose," and had the good taste not to spoil them by mixing trimmings in such a way as to produce a contrast. The peculiar colors, the glitter of frosted tulle, is sufficiently striking, without adding a contrast in trimming, which has only the effect of vulgarizing them.

Mme. RALLINGS had the "Metternich" and *Trianon*, both new styles, one in chip, trimmed with a fall of black lace, caught up in the centre with a branch of coral, coral *bandeau* on black lace, and the other in black lace, embroidered by hand and enriched with fine cut steel and gilt ornaments.

In addition to her bonnets, Mme. RALLINGS had on exhibition a large number of very elegant imported costumes that attracted great attention, and some very stylish round hats.

The *Coiffure Mantille* is the greatest millinery novelty; but, of course, none of the milliners have it, for it would do away with bonnets. It is graceful and coquettish, but not adapted to our practical character, and will, therefore, never supersede the bonnet in the estimation of the masses of American women. It is a pretty head-dress, however, graceful for evening, opera and watering-place wear.

Vails are nearly always now attached to the bonnets, and have scarfs-ends that form second string, narrow ties doing real duty under the chin. There are new round vails, however, of spotted lace, with ends which tie behind, and "mask" vails, very small to fit the face, and mantilla vails, which fall upon the shoulders and are arranged with an ornament upon the breast.

Round hats are almost invariably trimmed with a scarf of lace, and an aigrette. A peculiar and very becoming effect is produced by massing very fine, self-colored flowers over the front of white, blue, mauve, and violet bonnets, and small green, frosted leaves over green bonnets. We recommend such styles as these especially for wear with handsome black silk suits.

Black lace, and crinoline bonnets on the contrary are most stylishly worn with costumes of silk serge, no color being admissible with the peculiar shades of olive, bottle green, and brown, in which these are imported.

STREET DRESSES.

Ladies who have been doubtful as to the permanency of the short dress may dismiss their fears and cut their new materials, as well as their old clothes, without a shadow of misgiving. The short dress has been received universally, is accepted universally, as a beneficent institution, worthy of the good sense and progressive spirit of the nineteenth century, and after an experience of its utility and convenience we don't believe American women will be foolish enough to give it up.

The most fashionable street costumes are made of black silk, or handsome poplin, less expensive ones of serge, winsey, poplinette, and an endless variety of speckled mohairs, alpacas, mohair lustres, and the like.

Handsome goods are trimmed with folds, and leaves, or other ornaments of the same, with satin pipings and border of fringe or lace; plainer materials with folds of silk, bias bands, braids, stitched on, or little pointed trimmings of silk or satin, with a heading, which this season are made in all colors.

The very latest and most decided novelty in costumes has been imported by A. T. STEWART & Co. It is a walking dress of very rich pearl-gray poplin, made with *paniers*. The under-skirt is simply a petticoat with a deep band of the poplin, but plain round the bottom. The upper skirt is straight at the back and nearly as deep as the petticoat, but raised to form the *paniers* by a drawing-string which only extends to the side seams, and is covered by bows and sash ends of the material, bound with satin of the same shade. The front breadths are cut out in large vandykes, and the whole trimmed with fringe of the same color, beaded with folds and satin pipings. The paletot is confined by a sash at the side, and is shawl-shaped in front, crossing over the breast so that the two ends fall at opposite sides. This is trimmed with fringe with folds and pipings, and a little pointed edging of the material bound with satin round the neck. The price of this suit was $250, but it could be made in black silk very handsomely from $125 to $200.

All the new French cloaks are cut in to the form, and tied with a sash, or with a belt finished with rosette and ends.

A favorite style for silk cloaks is the mantilla front, and basque back, the latter cut out in large vandykes and bordered with black lace.

Very pretty short silk cloaks are straight, but cut up at the sides, and finished on one side with a sash bow and ends. They are bordered with a lace flounce, headed with a trimming made of satin and silk combined, and have short loose sleeves, with falls of deep lace, matching the flounce over the elbow.

Hoods to cloaks (excepting water-proof) have disappeared entirely, but they are simulated by folds or cross-cut bands of silk or satin, put on at the neck so as to form a point at the back, and finished with a rosette, and ends to match. The rosette is made of leaves or of small fan-shapes of silk and satin alternating.

Later in the season, capes and the *Marie Antoinette fichu* will take the place of cloaks, and be worn in silk, lace and also *en suite*.

Scotch talmas, trimmed with a ruching of silk, containing the colors of the plaid, are the prettiest wraps of the season.

MORNING DRESSES.

There is very little change this season in the style of making indoor or morning dresses. They are all gored plain in the *princesse* style, with narrow sleeves, a belt, and real or simulated pockets.

Pique is the most useful material, but it shares favor as usual with the pretty striped and small figured cambrics, and also with the fine line-striped and checked linens which have won popularity within the past few years.

Many of the new *piques* are striped in large vine-like patterns, and require no trimming; but we cannot say we admire them, they are too "loud" for our taste, the line, stripes, and checks, or perfectly plain *piques*, are much better wear.

White *piques* are very neatly trimmed with a narrow embroidery upon each seam, or with narrow Cluny lace insertion, lined with a color, lavender, blue, green or Bismarck.

Figured *piques* are best trimmed with white washing braid in any simple pattern, and pearl buttons.

Cambrics, plain and figured, are made with one deep flounce, the upper part of the skirt being gored, and cut in one with the body. The sleeves are plain, and shaped to the arm. Figured cambrics are trimmed with narrow striped borderings, stitched on, and plain colored cambrics with white, washing braid, or different widths.

Common prints are now not worth the cost of lining and making up.

VISITING AND EVENING DRESSES.

There never was a time when greater latitude was allowed in toilettes of every description; and this is particularly the case in what is termed "full dress." One thing only is indispensable, and that is, a train. Provided the train is long, and the skirt narrow, the rest of the dress may be left to Providence.

Only ignorant or vulgar women now wear crinoline so that it can be detected, when the toilet is complete. A narrow woven skirt, the springs placed somewhat nearer together as it approaches the base, and of two sizes—one somewhat longer than the other—and with a slight outward curve for wear with trained dresses, is the present style of hoop, and is neat, safe and perfectly unobjectionable. The shorter hooped skirt is used for short dresses—the two being necessary to cleanliness and elegance.

White under-skirts are either gored plain, flounced, tucked, or tucked and ruffled. A thin under-skirt is always worn next, under a thin dress, and care must be taken to have it nearly of the same length. Even when a silk slip is worn under a lace or muslin dress, it is best to have the under-skirt within two inches of the same length.

Sashes have become most important accessories of the toilette. No dress is complete without them. They are made of the material of the dress, of lace or of ribbon, are worn at the side or at the back, are ornamented not only with loops and rosettes, but immense rings of gilt, jet or velvet, and are lately used to tie up the train, as to form the *paniers* that the Parisian ladies are just now wild about.

A charming toilette is made of green crape over green silk, and trimmed with frosted leaves.

Tulle and crape are very fashionable over silks and satins of the same color, trimmed with wreaths or cordons of leaves and flowers. No other effect is found equal to this blassing of color; it makes the simplest toilette look distinguished.

Tulle and lace dresses are fashionably made with huge *bouillons*, or puffings, spreading out fan-shaped from the top to the bottom of the skirt. The puffings are divided with satin pipings or with *cordons* of small frosted leaves or natural flowers, that is to say, flowers without powder or crystallization.

Tarlatane dresses are very prettily trimmed with a number of narrow flounces pinked out, or with double ruchings pinked out upon either edge, and with a satin fold or narrow fluted satin ribbon run through the middle.

Chameleon or changeable silks make very dressy dinner toilettes, trimmed square and very low with gold fringe. The wide sashes are edged upon the ends with gold fringe, the skirts are otherwise perfectly plain.

Simpler, yet very reasonable, and lady-like dresses are made of light *chene* silks, trimmed with narrow flounces bound with silk, or satin, in the same or in a contrasting color. a Marie Antoinette *fichu* may be worn with it to complete the suit.

Mme. DAMOREST exhibited among her new styles several that deserved notice. One of these was the "Pompadour" costume, another a costume, *a Marie Antoinette*, a silk cloak called the "Mantilla Royale," and which is a novel combination of the mantle and *fichu*, and the "Dauphin" suit, a complete spring dress for a boy of ten or twelve years. The "Pompadour" costume is composed of a gored and trained dress of rich *faille*, embroidered with gold dots, very thickly upon a black ground. The skirt is perfectly plain, but gathered full behind, so as to form a *queue* train, which is tied up with a wide sash of black gauze, trimmed upon the ends with gold fringe. The body is trimmed square with gold fringe, headed with a row of very small gold-satin buttons. The coat-sleeves are full at the top, and divided into puffings, with straight rows of small satin buttons. The entire dress has remarkable style and elegance.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—Appropriation Bills—The Impeachment of Commissioner Dorn—Prospects of Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25, 1868.

The Appropriation and Supply bills were the special order in the Assembly, and being progressed, were made the special order for to-morrow. They will be found about as heavily loaded as any such bills ever were before, if not a little heavier. It is impossible that our taxes will not be increased over those of last year.

The articles of impeachment against ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner on the Eastern Division, passed the Assembly by 109 yeas and no negatives.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Jacobs of Kings, Little of Steuben, Lounsberry, of Ulster, Flagg, of Renssalear, Prince of Erie, Pitts of Orleans, and La Bau of Warren, Managers on the part of the Assembly, to conduct the trial before the Senate. It is doubtful if the trial comes off before Summer, on a special session of the Senate, following the adjournment of the regular session.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill was reported favorably in the Assembly.

A great number of resolutions were offered advancing bills, by referring them to report complete, or to the Sub-Committee of the Whole.

The bill originating in the House, providing for the management of the canals, was amended in the Senate, by substituting a new bill. When it was announced this morning, an attempt was made to concur in the amendments, but the House refused to pass upon the question in that way, but sent the bill to the Committee on Canals, by yeas 63, nays 49. It is evidently to be a shuttlecock between the two houses.

IN THE SENATE.

The Railroad Committee reported what is known as the Avenue C Railroad bill. It is the same bill as has heretofore been reported in the Assembly.

THE HIGHLAND BRIDGE BILL

passed by a vote of 22 to 2—Messrs. NORTON and THAYER. Mr. NORTON moved to reconsider, which motion was tabled, but again called up by Mr. MATTOON, and the reconsideration lost, only 4 voting in the affirmative—Messrs. CRAWLEY, NORTON, THAYER and VAN PATEN.

Mr. NORTON introduced what is known as the Erie Railroad bill. It is the same bill now before the House. The object is to have the committees of the two branches act simultaneously.

A long discussion followed on the manner and etiquette of proceeding in cases of impeachment. By our Constitution the Court of Appeals is associated with the Senate in such trials, and the discussion came up as to how the Court should be informed of what was going on, and requested to fix a day for trial. After a time it was discovered that the Senate was not in possession of any official information, so, on motion (after the lawyers had developed their usual disagreement) of Mr. FOLGER, the question was "laid on the table indefinitely, to await the reception of intelligence from the Assembly."

PROSPECTS OF AN ADJOURNMENT.

The pressure of the Appropriation and Supply bills through the Assembly leaves room for an early adjournment. The hundred days do not expire until the 15th of April, twenty-one days from now, and it does not often happen that an adjournment takes place before that time. But it is not to be disguised that the Democratic leaders in the Legislature and in the State at large are becoming alarmed at the course of legislation, and especially at the reckless extravagance which characterises the majority in the Assembly. The *Argus* devotes a large space to a cry of "put on the brakes," but the brakesmen do not appear to pay much heed, and hence their only safety is to end by dissolution the evil they are powerless to cure.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION

was barren of interest, unless it may be interesting to know that the Senate adheres to its formerly expressed purpose of not confirming nominations now in for prominent offices, until the Governor thinks proper to forward what the Senate deems a fitting nomination for Auditor. The Governor, it is understood, feels it due to himself not to forward any nominations until those now in are disposed of. Thus each, for the time, appears to be master of the situation, and with little inclination on either side to yield. It is probably impossible for any future harmony to exist between the two parties. What commenced, as was supposed, in a desire to secure the appointment of Senator GIBSON as Auditor, has developed into a wide breach not only between Senators and the Executive, but between the Governor and a large circle of his former political friends outside of the Senate Chamber. What has seemed to be a smooth sheet of water, drawn at pleasure to turn the wheel of his mill, now that the dam has given way, proves to be a power that may sweep both wheel and mill down the stream. "Uncertain lies the head that wears a crown." Who would be a politician, if flour and whisky were sold at any reasonable rates? LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Greenpoint Savings Bank.

Authorizing the towns in Onondaga County to issue railroad bonds.

Authorizing a railroad in Avenue C and other streets and avenues in New-York.

Against the bill requiring Life Insurance Companies to report annually the names of all the insured, with the amount upon each life. Agreed to.

Amending the charter of the Fraternal Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Schoharie and Schenectady Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Amending the charter of the Newburg Savings Bank; authorizing towns in Sullivan and Orange Counties to take stock in a railroad from Monticello to Port Jervis.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Hudson River Highland Suspension Bridge Company. Mr. NORTON moved to reconsider the vote on this bill and lay that motion on the table. Carried.

Increasing the salary of the Chamberlain of Troy to $3,500.

Appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia.

Authorizing the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to increase its capital stock to $1,000,000.

The Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge bill was passed.

THE ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill relative to the Directors of the Erie Railroad. It is the same bill as the one pending in the Assembly.

EAST-SIDE RAILWAY.

Also, a bill relative to the New-York East Side Railway, authorizing the construction of a railroad from South Ferry to Grand-street Ferry, upon South, Broad, Pearl, Cherry, Market, Monroe, Grand, Madison, New Chambers, William, South William and Whitehall streets.

Recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill incorporating the Ship Owners' Association.

Mr. BEACH introduced a bill authorizing the stockholders of the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company to organize into a corporation and proceed with the construction of an elevated railway between the Battery and Central Park, upon both sides of Broadway.

BILLS REPORTED.

For the completion of the Third-street (Brooklyn) improvement.

Authorizing the Syracuse Board of Education to transfer a certain fund.

Against incorporating the New-York, Brooklyn and New-Jersey Pneumatic Company. Agreed to.

Against authorizing the construction of a tunnel under the East River at New-York. Adversely.

Amending the charters of the Cities of Binghamton, Poughkeepsie and Buffalo. Third reading.

Incorporating the Niagara Water Works Company.

Making a more stringent law relative to the storage of combustible material in New-York.

Incorporating the Manhattan Express Company. Third reading.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Buffalo Park.

For the further extension of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the International Dock Company, New-York.

Authorizing life insurance companies to invest in real estate located out of the State, but within a radius of fifty miles of the city.

Progress was reported, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE DORN IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. JACOBS called up the articles of impeachment in the case of ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, and moved their adoption. Also, that the Speaker appoint seven Managers to try the case before the Court of Impeachment. Carried by ayes 108, nays none.

The Speaker appointed as such Managers, Messrs. JACOBS, LITTLE, LOUNSBURY, FLAGG, PRINCE, PITTS and LA BAU.

The bill repealing the

CANAL REPAIR CONTRACT SYSTEM

and giving the appointment of Superintendents to the Canal Commissioners, was announced from the Senate. The amendments were non-concurred in by 49 to 63, and the bill referred to the Standing Committee on Canals.

PETITIONS.

A large number of petitions were presented from various parts of the State, praying for the passage of an act making directors of the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads ineligible as directors in either the New-York Central or Erie Railroad. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills reported favorably: To incorporate dental societies; to authorize Justices of Justices' Courts in New-York to take acknowledgements of instruments of record; to incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank, of New-York; to amend the charter of the Syracuse Savings Institution; to incorporate the Binghamton Savings Bank; to incorporate the Catskill Savings Bank; for the better protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York; regulating the use of certain wharves and piers in the East River.

Mr. LOUNSBURY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the submission of the new Constitution at the next general election. Made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. JACOBS moved that a message be sent to the Senate and Court of Appeals informing them that the House has adopted articles of impeachment against ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, and that Managers have been appointed to conduct the trial. Carried.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to report a bill appropriating so much of the unclaimed deposits in savings banks as will pay the appropriations made this year for the construction of railroads. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

The Executive Session.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25.

The Senate to-day held a session of nearly an hour's duration; but the Governor sent in no new name for Auditor of the Canal Department; and the Senate did not confirm any of the nominations for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens.

Corporation Officers in Contempt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, March 25.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has gone to New-York to bring to Albany the officers of those corporations that have refused to answer the Comptroller's questions under Senator O'DONNEL'S resolution with reference to taxing corporations.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 25—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account.

American securities open at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 72¼
Erie Railway Shares 46⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares 89⅞

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 25.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds open at 75⅛@75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 25—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, and the sales of the day will probably reach 12,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 10⅛d.
Middling Orleans .... 10⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 41s. 9d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat—16s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Flour, 37s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 62s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina; 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for Standard White; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, March 25.

The Bank of Holland has put its rate of discount at 2½ ℔ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 25.

The steamship *Hansa*, which sailed from Bremen on Saturday, and from Southampton yesterday, for New-York, took out $63,000 in Specie.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 25—5:20 P. M.

Consols 93⅛ for money and the account.

American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

United States Five-twenties .... 72⅛@72¼
Erie Shares 46½
Illinois Centrals 89⅞

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 25—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—There is no change to report in quotations. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the fortnight ending March 14 were 29,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady, and no change in prices is reported.

PROVISIONS—Lard is more quiet, but the quotation remains 62s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese is 6d. lower, selling at 56s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon has advanced to 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow is weaker, selling at 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt. All other articles of American Produce are without change.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 25—5 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛@93¼ for money and account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds 72⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares 89⅞
Erie Railway shares 46⅞
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds 29

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 25—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 25—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at the following authorised quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port .... 10⅛d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive .... 10⅛d.@10¼d.
Middling Orleans .... 10⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 42s. ℔ cwt. for Mixed Western. Wheat steady at 15s. 10d. for California White, and 14s. 1d. for Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 4s. 2d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Flour, 37s.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine, 34s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined, and 1s. for Spirits. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. Pork, 79s. Lard, 62s. Cheese, 56s. 6d. Bacon, 42d. 6d.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, March 25—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed firm at 44 francs for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 25.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT less active and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $2 03 for No. 1; No. 2 nominal at $1 91¾. CORN, new, Regular, buyers at 82½c.; sellers at 82¾c.; Fresh Receipts, 83c.@83½c.; No. 1 quiet at 85c. OATS dull and quiet; Regular, 57½c.; Fresh Receipts, 59½c. RYE firm at $1 56 for No. 1 Fresh; No. 2 Regular, $1 53; Fresh, $1 54. BARLEY in fair demand. $1 52½@$1 55 for No. 2. PORK less active; Mess, $24; Middles active; Short Rib, 12½c., rejected; Cumberland, loose, 10c. LARD nominal at 16c. Sweet Pickled Hams quiet at 14½c.@14¾c. DRESSED HOGS dull and nominal at $9 60@$10 50. LIVE HOGS active and advanced $15@$20; Light to Choice Smooth, $8@$9 50. BEEF CATTLE active; best grades declined 25c.@50c.; Light to Fair Steers, $6 62½@$7 37½; Good to Choice, $7 85@$8 75. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 100 Dressed Hogs, 1,900 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 25.

TOBACCO inactive, and buyers and sellers are apart. FLOUR—Low and medium grades declined 25c.; choice and fancy firm; the demand was small; Superfine, $7 25@$8 50; Extra, $8 75@$9 50; Treble to Fancy, $11 75@$14. WHEAT declined 2c.@5c.; prime and strictly choice Winter Red and Winter White, $2 55@$2 75; Spring, $2 10. CORN dull at 85c.@89c. OATS dull at 62c.@... BARLEY firm; small sales of choice Fall at $2 90. RYE steady at $1 70@$1 75. PORK unchanged at $25; for April delivery, $25 85. BACON dull, weak and unchanged; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders and Rib Sides, loose, 10c.@12c. LARD held at 16½c.; 16c. was bid. CATTLE—Common to Choice, $5@$8 gross. SHEEP, $3@$5 50 ℔ head. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—2,000 barrels Flour; 2,200 bushels Wheat; 17,500 bushels Corn; 1,700 bushels Oats; 3,500 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 25.

The FLOUR market is quite active, but is unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. The stock of WHEAT here is very light, and the market has an upward tendency; a few cargoes now in the Welland Canal are expected soon; No. 2 Chicago Spring is held firm at $2 38. Owing to the scarcity of CORN the market is higher and unsettled, and it is in great demand, but buyers do not meet sellers at the advance; quoted at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 1. BARLEY is in demand. Nothing doing in other Grains. CORN MEAL held at $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED steady at $36 for Shorts and $41@$42 for Shipstuffs, ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 43; No. 2 do., $2 37. CORN in fair demand, at 85c. for Ear and Shelled. OATS dull, at 69c. for No. 1. RYE—$175 for No. 1. BARLEY scarce. COTTON firmer; Middling, 23c. TOBACCO in fair demand; sales, 30 hhds., at $4 15@$4 90 for Lugs; $10 25@$17 75 for Leaf; the receipts were light. PROVISIONS quiet at full prices. MESS PORK held at $25; no damage. BULK MEATS held at 10½c.@12½c. BACON firm and neglected, at 11½c.@13½c.@14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD held at 16½c.@$16½c.; the demand was small; sales at 16c. delivered at Xenia, and 16½c. in this city. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. Gold, 138.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 25.

COTTON market quiet; buyers demand a concession which the holders refuse; sales, 1,200 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 2,409 bales; exports, 9,922 bales. FLOUR quiet, but firm and unchanged. CORN, $1 02½@$1 05. OATS, 77c. PORK dull and depressed; sales at $26 25. BACON—Only a jobbing trade, at 12½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. LARD active and advanced; tierces held 17½c., keg 18c. Sterling Bank Exchange, 152@152¼. Commercial Exchange, 150@151. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 25.

COTTON in limited demand at 25c.@26c. for Middlings. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 16½c.@17c.; Refined, in bond, 24½c.@25c. on the spot and April delivery. FLOUR quiet; sales, 600 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $10 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12. WHEAT comes in slowly, and commands full prices; sales, 2,000 bushels; Red, $2 60@$2 70; White, $3@$3 30. RYE, $1 85. CORN—Sales, 3,000 bushels; Yellow, $1 19; Mixed Western, $1 18. OATS steady at 83c.@85c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 25.

COTTON firmer; Middling, 24½c. FLOUR firm and little doing; stock scarce; Howard-street Superfine, $9 75@$10 50; do. Extra, $11@$12 75; do. Family, $13@$13 75; City Mills Superfine, $9 50@$10 25; Extra, $11@$13 50; do Family, $11@$14 50. WHEAT steady; Southern Red, $2 70@$2 95 Pennsylvania, $2 58@$2 60. CORN firm; White, $1 11@$1 13; Yellow, $1 18@$1 19. OATS, 85c. RYE, $1 75@$1 80. PORK firm at $25 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Bulk Meats, 11½c.@11½c. LARD, 16½c.@$17c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 25.

FLOUR steady; sales City Ground Spring at $10 25; Amber, $12 50. WHEAT quiet and a shade easier, held at $2 12@$2 13 for No. 2 Spring, in car lots; White Canada, $2 80@$3; White Kentucky, $3. CORN dull and lower; sales at $1 09@$1 10½ for new on the track. OATS firm and quiet; held at 77c., in store. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm but quiet; held at $2 15@$2 25. PROVISIONS and FISH unchanged. BUTTER and CHEESE dull.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, March 25.

COTTON nominal; receipts, 538 bales; exports, 910 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8@$9. PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. LARD, 16c.@17c. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS, 78c.@80c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 25.

FLOUR dull and weak; Country Extras, $9 25. WHEAT steady; No. 1 $1 94. OATS quiet at 60c. RYE steady at $1 55. BARLEY scarce at $2 40. Receipts to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, March 25.

COTTON market closed quiet but firm; sales 1,000 bales; demand limited; Middlings, 24½c.@24½c.; receipts, 312 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 25.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25⅝; Reading Railroad, 45⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 138⅝.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Brocatel, Reps, Terry, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS,
Swiss and Nottingham.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Sun is about to cross the equator and inaugurate Spring, and KNOX, the hatter, is now crossing the line of Winter fashion and bringing out his Spring style at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., with a resplendency of beauty which threatens to eclipse even his own previous efforts.

[Advertisement.]

It is not only a perfect safeguard against burglars, but will give warning at once if any door or window is left open through carelessness."—*N. Southwick.*
Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork..........March 26..New-York....Liverpool.
Tarifa..........March 26..New-York....Liverpool.
New-York..........March 26..New-York....Bremen.
Erin..........March 28..New-York....Liverpool.
Columbia..........March 28..New-York....Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia..........March 26..New-York..........Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *aid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Peruvian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 25—*In Steamship Siberia, for Liverpool*—Capt. North, 47th Regiment; Capt. Talbot, R. N.; A. Bean, China; Ed. Corn, England; D. H. Follet, Boston; D. F. Fanas, Boston; F. Tinson, New-York; John W. Grigg, Philadelphia; Dr. H. Evans, New-York; Mr. McCandlish, A. Mercer, London; Capt. G. W. S. Trask, E. T. Henrichs, New-York; Sir Walter E. Logan, Montreal; A. Stevens, New-York; Arthur Cheney, Boston; E. A. Hammond, New-York; Miss Campbell, San Francisco; Charles Johnson, Bristol; H. Besels, New-York; Dr. A. R. Oliver, England; Charles Nichols, Boston; Ed. Kearney, Londonderry.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 25.—*In steamship Allemannia from Hamburg.*—Ed. Warburg, Max Riensh, Ernst Rittacher, G. Gronceke and wife, A. B. Litchfietel, Gustav Hamburger, Gretchen Scheiner, Eva Scheiner, Caroline Sommerfield, A. Meyer and wife, R. Popp, A. Hinz, H. Herrmann, Julie Maack, W. Quedens, F. J. Napp, Wm. Busse, L. Hirsch, E. Eppinger, H. Lesser, A. Jacob, L. Hirschkowitz and wife, Julie Salomon, G. Schmidt, E. Schulter, Amelie Bangert and child, F. Hohn, V. Then and wife, M. Rosenberg, M. Gabriel, A. Schmidt and wife, B. Kohl, G. Jongneel.

MARCH 25—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool*—James M. Halsted, Joseph Huster, William D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Lawrence, Eugene Lutzenbacher, Conrad Lutzenbacher, Ralph Paul, Peter Bosange, Miss C. Bosange, J. Lagras, E. Lagras, and 468 in the steerage.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Gen. Andrew Porter, wife and son, A. S. Thorp, Jr., wife and child, Mrs. Clagett, A. A. Thorp, A. J. Lafarge, E. A. Taber, D. H. Bucker, M. Harris, G. H. Rodgers, G. A. Kissel and child, Mrs. J. A. Casqua, C. Ritter, I. Leeds, J. G. Foster, J. Turner, J. A. McKim, H. Nagel, G. Welsh, A. Tomlinson, J. Beigraw, Prince de Leon, J. Diaz, A. Kuhn and wife, Miss Kuhn, Miss Koster, E. Moleson, P. Petrovels, M. Fischer, George M. Jones, E. Churchill, P. B. Sayson, Mrs. R. Givin, A. Herques, wife and two children, Miss Conway, F. Tejada, Miss J. Tejada, Miss L. Tejada, A. Yngio, J. A. Yngio, L. Yngro, L. Rasaval, G. Lespinaise, W. Crant, N. Janco, F. Karney, J. Mapeau, J. Ryan, E. Zeigler, J. Banquera and wife, George Barclay and wife, C. W. Spohler, J. Burtell, M. Requez, J. E. Millet, O. Orsini, J. M. Florey, J. Rodriquez, J. Fernandez—Total 67.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 6 18 | Moon sets.... 8 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 22 | Gov. Island. 10 11 | Hell Gate.....11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 25.

Cleared.

Steamships J. S. Green, Inmann, Alexandria, James Hand; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Santa, Wilkinson, Manchester & Leeds.

Brigs Jane, (Br.,) Hemedes, Gibraltar, A. P. Francia; Iris, (Br.,) Pearce, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners E. F. Young, Richardson, Neuvitas, Miller & Houghton; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Matanzas, B. J. Wenberg; Isaac Rich, Bryant, Kingston, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Frank Hebbard, Crowell, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Atta, Jackson, Tampico; Walter Scott, (Br.,) Syphor, St. John, N. B.; Dragon, (Br.,) Duncan, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.; Carrie Wells, Lanson, Point-au-Petre, G. Wessels; J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ann Turner, ——, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool March 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. March 22, lat. 41 50, lon. 61, passed one of the Inman steamers, bound E.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Savannah 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. 24th inst., 10 o'clock A. M., passed steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Bardua, Hamburg March 11, and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 572 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Matanzas, Ryder, Charleston March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Ship Armada, (of Liverpool,) Jeffrey, Calcutta Nov. 11, and Sand's Head 14th, with mdse. to Harbeck & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 16, St. Helena 31st, crossed the equator Feb. 18, in lon. 28 47; Dec. 17 and 18, lat. 24 04 S., lon. 65 39, had a hurricane from E. to S., in which was hove down on her beam ends, shifted cargo, filled the lower hold with water, and damaged cargo; had to throw overboard 200 tons of cargo to save the vessel and right her; stove bulwark, and had everything movable washed off deck; March 20 was 15 miles east of the Highlands, took a heavy gale from the N. E., and was driven 160 miles S. E.; lost fore and maintopsails, split upper topsail, started cutwater and stem, and caused the vessel to leak badly.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 27 ds., with logwood, hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. March 19 was off Absecom, and on the 20th experienced a severe N. E. gale, which blew away foresail, topsail, jib and spanker, and shipped great quantities of water; had to haul off to the Gulf Stream; has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, and has had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark Signal, (of Newburyport,) Smith, Buenos Ayres 73 ds., with hides to Lunt Bros. Was 16 miles east of the Highlands on the 20th inst., and during the late gale was driven as far south as lat. 36 30, lon. 73; has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Sagua March 12, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Cuba and brig C. T. McGuire, for New-York.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesegang, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and honey to Waydell & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras; experienced heavy gales on March 20 and 21 from N. E. to N. W., with snow and hail.

Bark Jessie & Heinrich, (Pruss.,) Haas, Newcastle, Eng., 73 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston—vessel to Funch, Mincke & Wendt. Was off the Highlands March 20, and was driven as far south as lat. 37, lon. 71 30 during the late N. E. gale, in which lost and split sails.

Bark Maggie Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevius & Sons. March 22, 75 miles S. E. of Barnegat, John Wilbur, aged 17 years, a native of Dorchester, N. B., fell from the masthead overboard and was drowned.

Bark Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Forsberg, Malaga 83 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Emma F. Herriman, (of Searsport,) Herriman, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Carver, Field & Way.

Bark Mary A. Way, Russell, (new, 427 tons,) Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Therese, (Dutch,) Galle, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Lorena, (of Stockton,) Hickborn, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Emilie, (Russ.,) Muller, Newcastle, Eng., and 46 ds. from the Channel, with mdse. to H. & T. W. Meyer.

Bark Yurumi, (Br.,) Johnson, from Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Almata, (Br., of Turks Island,) Holtnusen, from Neuvitas 14 ds., with sugar to Wilson & Asmus.

Brig Rachel Coney, of Bangor, Coney, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Moses Ward.

Brig Aura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Palermo Jan. 24, and Gibraltar Feb. 12, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Hammond, Ponce, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Brig Fanny Lincoln, (of Boston,) Collins, Caibarien 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig C. E. Redman, (of Bangor,) Redman, Como, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Winchester & Leeds. March 23, lat. 38 50, lon. 72 30, spoke brig Faustina, from Sagua for Boston, having lost all her topsails in the gale of the 20th inst., and short of provisions; supplied her.

Brig James Murchie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Eaton, St. Jago de Cuba, via Delaware Breakwater, 29 ds., with sugar to J. M. and L. D. Escoriaza—vessel to Bryan & Pease.

Brig Mary A. Chase, (of Portland,) McDonald, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, and has been 5 ds. from thence with S. E. and N. W. gales. Sld. in co. with brig Udola, for New-York.

Brig Adaline Richardson, Wright, Mayaguez, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary Augusta, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar and molasses to Latassa & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales most of the passage. Sld. in co. with brig Valencia, for Boston, and schr. Marietta Tilton, for Philadelphia. The M. A. brought in from Delaware Breakwater two of the crew of the yacht Gipsy, which went ashore there and sunk.

Schr. Wm. B. Thomas, (of Philadelphia,) Winsmore, Sagua 30 ds., with sugar to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had to put into Port Royal and Fortress Monroe on account of the heavy weather; has had heavy N. and N. E. gales most of the passage.

Schr. Clara Smith, (of Rockland,) Smith, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Josephine, for New-York.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Schrs. Azelia, Laura and Francis Davis, for New-York, sld. 4 ds. previous.

Schr. J. W. Everman, Outen, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. P. Hallock, Steelman, from wreck of steamship Creole, ashore at Squan Beach.

Schr. Henry B. Fidderman, McDonald, Elizabethport, for Haverstraw.

Schr. W. H. Atwood, Gross, St. Georges, Md., for Boston.

Schr. Frances G. Davis, of Harwich, Doane, from Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & G. Pearsall.

Schr. Lavinia Barnes, Lougan, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Post, Barnstable, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Cummings, Bould, Barnstable, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Brooks, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Bridgeport, for Eastport.

Schr. M. Reinhart, Hands, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. L. M. Reed, Stillman, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia for Providence.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Etheridge, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Crowel, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Quaker City, Newton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Rogers, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Brandford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Hollister, Connecticut River, for Virginia.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, St. Georges Banks with fish to master.

Schr. Benj. W. Strong, Brown, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta and Sarah, Lawrence, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Wellfleet for Virginia.
Schr. Snow Squall, Clinton, Providence.
Schr. E. L. Sherman, Finney, Providence.
Schr. Joseph Hayes, Hathaway, Wareham.
Schr. Mary J. Elliott, Snow, Wellfleet.
Schr. L. Daniels, Tooker, Connecticut River.
Schr. Mercer, Mason, Bridgeport.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Hartford.
Schr. Ellen P. Jones, Clinton.
Schr. Amelia, Finch, Roslyn.
Schr. J. McCloskey, Lewis, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Speaker, Matthews, New-London.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Grant, Essex.
Schr. A. S. Cannon, Cobb, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Vandalia, Lord, Portland.
Schr. Alpine, Prescott, Providence.
Schr. J. C. Henry, Dilks, Bridgetown, N. J.
Schr. Ann S. Brown, Fish, Virginia, for Providence.
Schr. W. P. Cox, Bateman, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. S. J. Fort, Fort, Baltimore.
Schr. Oread, Goodspeed, Virginia, for Providence.
Schr. F. Walter, Mahoney, Virginia, for New-London.
Schr. B. R. Hull, Driscoll, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Vanaman, Vanaman, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Wheatsheaf, Burgey, Elizabethport.
Schr. Onward, Allen, Elizabethport.
Schr. Lady Jane, Scofield, Elizabethport.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Arctic, Ogden, Savannah 11 ds., to A. Abbot.
Schr. Ira Lafreinier, Coleman, Boston for Albany.
Schr. A. H. Eaton, Denny, Barnstable.
Schr. H. B. Gibson, Lacott, Fall River.
Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Orleon, Gott, Providence.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Archie, Providence.
Schr. Miranda, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Trade Wind, Glover, Fall River.
Schr. Nautilus, Ham, Rockland.
Schr. Experiment, Hayes, Little Neck.
Schr. Delaware, Crocket, Rockland.
Schr. Hattie, Cook, Eastport.
Schr. Julia Clinch, Maloney, St. Johns, N. B.
Schr. Sinbad, Carey, Rockland.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. C. W. Cummings, Bolt, Barnstable.
Schr. Willett, Roake, Barnstable.
Schr. Cornelia, Weber, Fall River.
Schr. Success, Richards, Millstone.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. M. Welles, Kelsey, Westbrook.
Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, New-Haven.
Schr. Chas. Hawley, Rivers, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Sea Queen, Guptil, Calais for Baltimore.
Schr. Trident, Jameson, Rockland.
Schr. Geo. S. Whistler, Kenny, Providence.
Schr. Blast, Parker, New-Haven, for Amboy.
Schr. John Lozier, Tinkham, Taunton.
Schr. Niantic, Simmons, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. War Steed, Eckerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland.
Schr. Orleans, Edwards, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Oliver Sherman, Baldwin, New-London.
Schr. Maria Whiting, Hicks, Fall River.
Schr. T. H. Seymour, Richards, Providence.
Schr. Sally Merritt, Walton, Cold Spring.
Schr. Albert Grandall, Rogers, Westport.
Schr. Franklin F. Randolph, Adams, Providence.
Schr. John R. Watson, Stow, New-London.
Schr. Chas. S. Hawley, Geddes, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Zicavo, Wurch, Providence for Eastport.
Schr. Hardscrabble, Stone, Rockland.
Schr. Sparkling Sea, Sheppard, Brandford.
Schr. J. T. Cohn, Brower, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary C. Terbell, Handy, Barnstable.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Embey, Barnstable.
Schr. George W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland.
Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Hall, Rockland.
Schr. Ada L. Howard, Harrington, Portland.
Schr. Hattie Combs, Drinkwater, Rockland.
Schr. Monitor, Robbitt, Wareham.
Schr. Antelope, Payne, Provincetown.
Schr. Charlie and Willie, Thomas, Rockland.
Schr. D. C. Hulse, Elrich, Baltimore.
Schr. M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Philadelphia.
Eusotes, Birdsall, Virginia.
Schr. J. L. Newton, Rich, Virginia for Boston.
Schr. Camilla, Hurlbut, Baltimore for Calais.
Schr. F. V. Turner, Graves, Norfolk.
Schr. John Farnum, Kelly, Baltimore for Portland.
Schr. E. Vaux, Whittaker, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr. E. H. Thurber, Cobb, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr. Mosella, Delmar, Newcastle, Del., for Boston.
Schr. Jane M. Baker, Wilson, Alexandria.
Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Belfast.
Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Clothilda, Hart, Northport.
Schr. Richmond, Updale, Rockland.
Schr. A. Crandall, Rogers, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Joseph Porter, Merry, Providence, for Eastport.
Schr. Mary Shields, Smith, Providence, for Eastport.
Schr. Planet, Demot, Rockland.
Schr. Hatch, Greeley, Providence, for Eastport.
Schr. Sarah L., Sears, Providence, for Eastport.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Havens, New-Haven.
Schr. Surge, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Oregon, Horton, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Esquamot, Marshall, New-Bedford.
Schr. F. J. Rickett, Foley, Stonington.
Schr. Adriana, Eastman, Bath.
Schr. Bickman, Small, Barnstable, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland.
Schr. Ruth Hodgden, Smith, Rockland.
Schr. Adela Kelly, Oaks, Gloucester.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchings, Machiasport.
Schr. Emily, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. Geo. F. Thomas, Cowen, Wickford.
Schr. Minnesota, Lane, Norwich.
Schr. Metamora, Muckridge, New-Haven.
Schr. Angier, Presse, Wareham.
Schr. Pauline, Edwards, Port Jefferson.
Sloop Ella Jane, Allen, Elizabethport, for Westport.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light, cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Nebraska and Siberia, for Liverpool; United Kingdom, for Glasgow; Jas. S. Green, Alexandria. Ship American Congress, London. Barks Pauline, Nassau; C. A. Jones, Naples.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 25.—Arr. steamers Neptune, from New-York; George Appold, Baltimore; bark Rebecca, Taganrog; brig Randolph, Galveston; schrs. Village Belle, St. Johns, P. R.; Gen. Banks, Cardenas; Thomas Clyde, Ragged Island; B. N. Hawkins, Savannah.

CHARLESTON, March 25—Arr. stmrs. Charleston, from New-York; Saragossa, from New-York; Seagull, from Baltimore.

MOBILE, Ala., March 25.—Arr. ship Princess Beatrice, from Liverpool; schr. Edith, Havre.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Arr. whaleships Onward, from New-Bedford, via Hilo, with 25 bbls. whale and 25 bbls. sperm oil; James Allen, with 120 bbls. devil fish oil; Massachusetts, clear.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 25.—Arr. stmrs. San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Old. stmr. Zodiac, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25.—Cld. stmr. James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Helen A. Hoyt—schr., hence for Havana, 3 ds. out, off the Capes of Delaware, March 19.

Zulma—Br. bark, from Marseilles for New-York, March 13, lat. 27 26, lon. 66 26.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, March 6, brigs Crocus and Mattano, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. C. W. May, H. P. McCaulay and Western Star, for Philadelphia; also brig Virginia Dare, wtg. for charter.

At Neuvitas, March 10, schr. Virginia Price, for New-York in 2 days.

At Baracoa, March 13, schr. Israel Snow, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 25.—The steamship City of New-York, Capt. Halenon, of the Inman line, which left New-York on the 14th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The steamship France, Capt. Grace, of the National Steamship Co., which left New-York March 14, arrived here to-day.

PURE CONDENSED MILK
VERSUS
SKIMMED CONDENSED MILK.

Prof. F. F. Mayer's analyses of Condensed Milks showed the proportion of BUTTER found in each, viz.:

		Per cent
BORDEN'S	CONDENSED MILK.	13 2-10
AMERICAN	COMPANY'S CONDENSED MILK.	5 9-10
UNITED STATES	DO.	3 9-10

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK,
IS NEVER SKIMMED.

The New-York Condensed Milk Company challenged the American Condensed Milk Company to submit to an investigation, by a Committee to be named by His Honor the Mayor, the New-York Condensed Milk Company agreeing to place at the disposal of the Mayor $1,000 if the Committee should not report that the American Condensed Milk Company condensed skimmed milk.

The American Condensed Milk Company will not accept our challenge, nor publicly deny—though called upon to do so—that they have habitually, for many months,

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK.

The pretence, therefore, that the American Condensed Milk is the "richest and purest," can only be sustained upon the theory that milk is enriched and purified by

SKIMMING OFF THE CREAM!!

The New-York Condensed Milk Company, being of the opinion that condensed milk is better with the cream left in, than

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK,

has uniformly and without exception, for

TEN YEARS

delivered

BORDEN'S PURE CONDENSED MILK,

from which no cream has been taken. And will continue to do in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
Nos. 34 and 36 Elizabeth-st.

WARD'S
CLOTH LINED
PAPER COLLARS
AND CUFFS.
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE.
MANUFACTORY, NO. 387 BROADWAY, New-York

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

HAND-PLATED AND BRONZED DOOR KNOBS,
BUTTS, BELL PULLS, SASH FASTENERS,
And other Furniture to match.
MORTICE AND RIM LOCKS,
PORCELAIN AND MINERAL KNOBS,
and all articles necessary for
FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, IN GREAT VARIETY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. & L. MANY & MARSHALL,
No. 48 Warren-st., New-York.

TRY
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BREAKFAST COCOA.

This extract of cocoa is, by a peculiar process in its manufacture, which preserves the theobromine and nutritive portion, rendered about double the strength of cocoa as commonly prepared. It yields a delicious flavor, which by this process is fully developed and is an easily digested and thoroughly wholesome cocoa.

The indigestible properties having been removed, no sensation of heaviness will follow its using.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

J. SANGER & CO., NO. 355 BOWERY.
Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

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CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip,
New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 243, March 25, 1868.
48, 50, 56, 47, 28, 30, 55, 35, 52, 70, 14, 37, 67.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 244, March 25, 1868.
50, 37, 3, 11, 76, 24, 77, 47, 2, 23, 32, 73, 66, 56.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 295, March 25, 1868.
46, 54, 41, 71, 25, 44, 56, 13, 43, 37.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 296, March 25, 1868.
74, 1, 50, 65, 45, 52, 59, 34, 28, 31, 69, 20, 18, 70, 3.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 155 Fulton-st.

PRICES FOR HARD TIMES.

Davis Collamore & Co.,
NO. 479 BROADWAY,
FOUR DOORS BELOW BROOME-STREET.

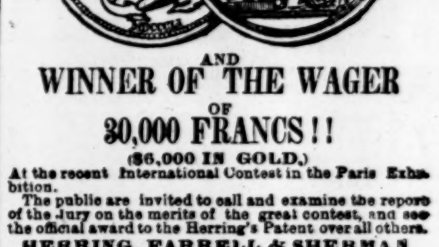
White China Dinner Sets, second choice, 143 pieces, good style.......... $35
White China Tea Sets, second choice, 44 pieces.......... $7
White China Tea Cups and Saucers, per dozen.......... $2
White and Gold China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.......... $11
Plain Goblets, Cut Bottom, per dozen. $1 75
Colored Finger Bowls, per dozen.......... $7
Service of Cut Glass, viz.: 12 Goblets, 12 Champs, 12 Wines, 12 Clarets, 2 Decanters, 2 Salts.......... $26
Service of Engraved Glass, Same number of pieces.......... $35
Decorated Dinner Sets, $75 and upward.
Parisian Granite China Dinner and Tea Sets, 136 pieces.......... $25
Parisian Granite Chamber Sets, 11 pieces.......... $4

Plated Ware from the celebrated house of
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
We open the Season with the following Specialties:
BOULEVARD, PRINCE IMPERIAL AND BEN FRANKLIN SUITS.
BISMARCK AND GARIBALDI SUITS,
in great variety and very low in price.
DEVLIN & CO.

THE FINEST
DIAMONDS,
FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,
IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.
AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR..........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..........PARIS



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WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

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J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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THE JEWS AND JUDAISM.—Revs. Morris, J. Raphall, Samuel M. Isaacs, Isaac Leeser, Abraham De Sola, Dr. Samuel Adler, Dr. Bernard Illoway, James K. Gutheim, Dr. M. Jastraw, Dr. H. Vidaver, B. Szold, A. J. Messing, George Jacobs; with Portraits, Biographies, and a Sketch of the Jewish Doctrines, Creeds and Ceremonials, in April Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cts. or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF OLD KINGSBRIDGE ROAD AND 144TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

144TH-ST.—The plot of land, with the three-story and basement dwelling-house and stable thereon, situate on the southeasterly corner of 144th-st. and Old Kingsbridge Road. The house is 25x30 feet, French roof, containing 14 rooms, and is in good order. Stable has accommodations for two horses, carriages, &c. Grape arbor and vines in the yard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND EAST 38TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-AV. AND 38TH-ST.—Seven lots and gores, situate on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and East 38th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Three lots of land, together with the three-story brick factory building thereon, situate on the south side of Sackett-st., 416 feet west of Van Brunt-st. The building covers the entire lots, with the exception of a small strip on the rear. Two lots adjoining the above on the easterly side, with party wall on easterly line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV.—1 lot east side of 11th-av., 23 feet 2 inches north of 56th-st., being 17 feet 3 inches front, 20 feet 5½ inches on the rear, by 100 feet in depth on the northerly and 100 feet 8 inches on the southerly line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 239 WEST 36TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 36TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 239. The house contains the modern improvements. Lot, 18.9 x 98.9.